

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Wednesday, the 2nd August 1933

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

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| Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed. | Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. |
| Krishnan Nayar, Kt., The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. | Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M. |
| Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald. | Moses, Mr. P. C. |
| Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G. | Muhammad Meera Ravuttar, Mr. K. P. V. S. |
| Raja of Bobbili, The hon. the Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T. | Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. |
| Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. | Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A. |
| Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur. | Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C. Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A. |
| Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur. | Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V. |
| Alagannan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S. Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K. | Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S.A. Narasa Reddi, Mr. T. |
| Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A. | Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V. |
| Arasu, Mr. V. T. | Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P. |
| Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. | Narasimhaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M. |
| Basu Dev, Mr. C. | Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. Palat, Mr. R. M. |
| Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P. | Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T. |
| Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K. | Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R. |
| Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V. | Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G. |
| Birley, Mr. F. | Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K. |
| Devadasan, Mr. M. | Pattagar of Palayakottai. |
| Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V. | Peddiraju, Mr. P. |
| Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M. | Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B. |
| Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. | Premayya, Mr. G. R. |
| Foulkes, Mr. R. | Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V. |
| Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A. | Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K. |
| Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M. | Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A. |
| Indriah, Mr. C. | Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala. |
| Jagannatha Raju, Rao Bahadur G. | Raman Menon, Mr. K. P. |
| Jagannatham, Mr. H. M. | Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S. |
| Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C. | Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M. |
| Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E. | Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A. |
| Kesavaramamurti Nayudu, Mr. N. | Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G. |
| Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P. | Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T. |
| Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C. | Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. H. B. |
| Koti Reddi, Mr. K. | Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S. |
| Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V. | Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. |
| Krishnan, Mr. C. | Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. |
| Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J. | Sesha Reddi, Mr. E. P. |
| Ladden, Mr. W. W. | Shetty, Mr. A. B. |
| Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G. | Simhachalam, Mr. Gade. |
| Langley, Mr. W. K. M. | Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K. |
| Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R. | Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N. |
| Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur. | |
| Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur. | |

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PRESENT—cont.

Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. Conran.	Thangal, Mr. P. M.
Sreshtha, Mr. M. S.	Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.	Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.	Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.	Venkatachala Reddiyar, Mr. K. C. M.
Stanes, Mr. F. J.	Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.	Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.	Viswanatha Rao, Rao Bahadur V. N.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.	Wright, Mr. W. O.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.	Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan	Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur.
Sahib.	Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Administration of Justice

Transfer of the Sankari District Munsif's Court at Salem to Sankari.

* 53 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHEYYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government or the High Court received any representations for the transfer of the Sankari District Munsif's Court at Salem to Sankari itself;

(b) if so, what has been done with those representations; and

(c) what objections do the High Court or the Government have for transferring the said court to Sankari itself?

A.—(a) No such representations have been received by the Government and they have no information as to whether any were received by the High Court.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Forests

Withdrawal of forest concessions in the reserve areas of South Kanara.

* 54 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) in which reserves in South Kanara the Government have so far withdrawn the concessions allowed to the ryots;

(b) in which other reserves they propose to withdraw the concessions hereafter; and

(c) whether they have considered the representations made against such withdrawal?

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A.—(a) Concessions have been withdrawn from the following reserves :—

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Guruvankota. | (8) Todar. |
| (2) Karniggadde. | (9) Nire. |
| (3) Kurseegudde. | (10) Vorwardy. |
| (4) Harkur. | (11) Mavinguly. |
| (5) Chittoor. | (12) Kassankotti. |
| (6) Mudaregudde. | (13) Veeracomba. |
| (7) Hosabettu. | |

(b) The concessions will be withdrawn gradually in all reserves.

(c) Yes.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“May I know, Sir, whether in view of the representations received from the various public bodies in South Kanara, the hon. the Law Member will be pleased to reconsider this matter and see what can be done?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“Unless new facts are placed before me, I am not prepared to reconsider the matter.”

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“May I know, Sir, as to why the Government should have thought of removing these concessions especially at this time when the ryot is suffering acutely from the general depression?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“As I stated, Sir, yesterday or the day before, the privileges were considerably abused.”

Representation from the Catholic Association regarding withdrawal of forest concessions to ryots.

* 55 Q.—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a representation has been received from the South Kanara Catholic Association requesting that the Government Order withdrawing privileges enjoyed by the villagers in certain forests should be cancelled; and

(b) what action has been taken thereon?

A.—(a) Yes..

(b) The representations were carefully considered and it was decided that there were no grounds for cancellation of the order.

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—“Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place on the table the memorandum received from the South Kanara Catholic Association?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“All the papers have been placed on the table. They are printed as appendix to the answer.”

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Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"That memorandum has not been printed. Will the hon. the Law Member please see that that memorandum is published, if it has not been already ordered to be published?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Oh, yes I have no objection."

Prisons and Prisoners

Number of political prisoners confined in jails on the 1st July 1933.

* 56 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what the number is of political prisoners in jails on 1st July 1933;

(b) how many of them are yet to serve a term of more than six months; and

(c) how many of them were convicted in this Presidency and how many of them were brought from outside?

A.—(a) 480.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information.

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is not possible for the Government to get the information and furnish it to the House?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Certainly it is possible, but I am afraid that it will not serve any useful purpose to obtain it. If, however, my hon. Friend is very particular, I shall consider the suggestion of getting it."

Inland Waterways

Expenditure on account of the maintenance of the Buckingham canal.

* 57 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of boats, along with their total tonnage, that were plying for hire in the Buckingham Canal in the years 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930; and

(b) the amount of money spent by the Government for keeping that canal in a state of repair in the years 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930?

A.—(a)

Year.	Number of boats— cargo and passenger.	Total tonnage— cargo and passenger.
1900-01 ..	Not available.	159,015
1910-11 ..	Do.	281,943
1920-21 ..	2,012 *	142,284½
1930-31 ..	2,340 *	114,709½

* These figures include all kinds of boats that plied in the canal. Separate figures giving the number of boats that plied for hire, and of those belonging to Government departments and private individuals that did not ply for hire are not available.

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(b)—

Year.					Maintenance charges including special navigation establishment.
					RS.
1900-01	..	..	..	..	64,326
1910-11	..	..	..	..	60,244
1920-21	..	..	..	..	2,07,274
1930-31	..	..	..	..	2,49,160

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the Government have made any enquiry as to why there has been a diminution in the tonnage between 1920-21 and 1930-31? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" No, Sir."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask, Sir, whether the Government have seriously considered the question of improving the facilities for the boats moving about in this canal freely? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Certainly. In fact Government have endeavoured to carry out some improvements."

Irrigation

Action taken by the Government on the report of the Palar River Enquiry Committee.

* 58 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what steps the Government have taken on the preliminary report of the Palar River (failure of freshes) Enquiry Committee; and

(b) whether they propose to call for the meeting of the committee for the purpose of considering the situation?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 546, dated the 3rd November 1931.

(b) The information called for from the Mysore Darbar at the instance of the Committee (vide answer to Question No. 588, dated the 3rd November 1931) has not yet been received. The Mysore Government have accepted a suggestion that a conference should be held between representatives of the Mysore and Madras Governments to settle certain outstanding irrigation disputes between the two Governments. The Palar case will be included among the items to be discussed. The question of calling for a further meeting of the Committee will be considered after the discussion.

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Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask, Sir, when the proposed conference of the representatives of the Madras and Mysore Governments will take place? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I cannot say exactly. We have written to the Mysore Government on the subject."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask why no answer has been received from the Mysore Government to the enquiry from this Government since the 3rd November 1931? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" The matter has been under correspondence with the Mysore Government. We hope to have a conference in the matter. Till that conference is held, we are not in a position to take any further steps."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether it is not a fact that the Palar Irrigation Committee submitted only a preliminary report and wanted further facts to be placed before them to come to final conclusions? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I believe so, Sir."

*Provision of irrigational facilities to the Salem district
from the Mettur Reservoir.*

* 59 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received by the Government about the feasibility of providing irrigational facilities to some parts of the Salem district from the Mettur Reservoir by means of pumping;

(b) whether the Government have considered such a scheme before; and, if so, with what result; and

(c) whether the Government propose to investigate into the feasibility or otherwise of such a scheme if they have not done it before; if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

(c) The Chief Engineer for Irrigation will be consulted as to whether it is worth while ordering an investigation of the feasibility of the scheme suggested.

Progress of the high level channel scheme.

* 60 Q.—Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the stage at which the high level channel work is at present and whether the land acquisitions are over; and, if not, when they will be completed; and

(b) what the total extent provided in the present estimate for the high level channel scheme to be irrigated upon is?

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A.—(a) About 19 miles of the high level channel have been excavated to the end of June 1933. The land acquisition is likely to be completed by the end of April 1934.

(b) 20,552 acres.

Land Revenue Administration

Pattas to houses in the Chintadripet division.

* 61 Q.—MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the practice of issuing pattas by the Collector to houses in the Chintadripet division of the Madras City has been discontinued and, if so, why;

(b) to whom such powers have been transferred;

(c) whether any protests or representations have been made against the new procedure;

(d) whether the Government are satisfied that the authority to whom such power has been transferred has made necessary arrangements for properly keeping records, copies, etc.; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the new authority is charging more fees than the Government used to do?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have no information but have called for a report.

The Government have received no protests or representations relating to the procedure followed.

Local Self-Government

Dissolution of the Panchayat Board, Komarapalaiyam, Salem district.

* 62 Q.—MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) on what grounds the Panchayat Board at Komarapalaiyam in Salem district was dissolved recently;

(b) on whose report such an action was taken;

(c) whether it is on the report of the President, Salem District Board;

(d) whether the Government were aware that the latter was interested in one of the parties there;

(e) whether the sitting president and some member of the panchayat put in their representations and, if so, whether their representations have been considered;

(f) whether it is a fact that the finances of the panchayat were well regulated during the regime of the sitting President Mr. J. K. Kandaswami Chettiyyar;

(g) what the panchayat board, the taluk board and the district board said in the matter of dissolution of the said panchayat and whether copies of their resolutions will be placed on the table;

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(h) why was not the matter ordered to be enquired into by an independent and disinterested authority such as the Collector or the Deputy Collector;

(i) who has been appointed as Special Officer after dissolution and on whose recommendation; and

(j) whether it is a fact that ordinarily men in regular service are taken for such offices instead of retired men?

A.—(a) The panchayat board was superseded and not dissolved. The grounds for supersession are set forth in G.O. No. 1473, L. & M., dated 12th April 1933, copy ^a of which is placed on the table.

(b) & (c) On receipt of several petitions from certain members of the panchayat board regarding the maladministration of the panchayat and serious irregularities on the part of the president and his supporters, Government caused an enquiry to be made by the President, District Board, Salem, and on his report took further action which the situation demanded.

(d) Government have received representations alleging that the enquiry conducted by the president of the district board was vitiated by personal bias.

(e) Yes.

(f) Government are not aware of the fact.

(g) Copies ^b of the proceedings of the panchayat board, the taluk board and the district board are placed on the table.

(h) Government did not think that such a course was necessary.

(i) Mr. S. Ramachandra Ayyar, retired Revenue Inspector, was appointed as special officer on the recommendation of the president, district board.

(j) Not necessarily; the most suitable man available is selected for the post.

Alleged irregularities in the administration of the Tanjore Municipality.

* 63 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Councillors of the Tanjore Municipality have submitted a memorial to the Government in January or February last alleging certain grave irregularities in the administration of that municipality;

(b) whether the Government have directed the Collector of Tanjore to investigate into the same; and

(c) if so, whether they will place the report submitted by the Collector to the Government on the table of the House?

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 237 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix II on pages 238—241 infra.

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A.—(a) Government received a petition early in March last from certain councillors and other citizens of the municipality alleging certain irregularities in the municipal administration.

(b) & (c) The Collector was asked to make a detailed enquiry, only if, after obtaining the Chairman's remarks on the allegations, the Collector was convinced of the truth of at least some of the allegations. Government were satisfied on the report of the Collector, after a preliminary enquiry, that sufficient grounds did not exist for a detailed investigation. They see no need to place this report of the Collector on the table of the house.

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—" May I know, Sir, whether we are to take it that the word of the Chairman is to be the last word on the subject. I am asking with reference to clauses (b) and (c)? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" The Collector on his own enquiries satisfied himself that the allegations are not well founded and Government considered that sufficient grounds did not exist for a detailed investigation."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—" Is it not clear from the answer that the Collector has not made any enquiry except to ask for some opinion from the Chairman and that he is precluded by the order of the Government from making any investigation? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" He had been asked to make an enquiry if he was satisfied that there was a case for such an enquiry. He has reported to the Government that in his opinion there is no necessity for an enquiry, and the enquiry has been dropped."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—" Is it not clear from the answer that the Collector is asked not to make any enquiry unless he is satisfied from the Chairman's remarks alone that there is ground for investigation, that he called for the remarks of the Chairman alone and that there has been no investigation at all? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" It is for him to decide whether investigation is necessary. The Collector will be in possession of the facts of the case in order to satisfy himself as to whether there should be an enquiry."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know, Sir, what the nature is of the grave irregularities complained of? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I am afraid I must ask for notice if I am to give a list of all the allegations."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—" The opinion of the Chairman and that of the Collector thereon conclude the matter, I take it. Is it so? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" The Collector reported to the Government that there is no case for an enquiry."

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Resolutions of certain Municipal Councils restricting the issue of licences only to coffee hotels accessible to all castes.

* 64 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Salem, Virudunagar, Pollachi and Coimbatore Municipal Councils have passed resolutions that licences would be issued only to those coffee hotels where everybody may go freely without caste distinction; and

(b) if so, what action was taken by the Government on this matter?

A.—(a) Yes, in the case of the Salem Municipal Council. In the other cases the Government have no information.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (c) of Question No. 12.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“ In the answer to clause (a) it is stated that in the other cases the Government have no information. Will the Government be pleased to call for the information and let us know whether there has been any breach of the peace as a result of allowing members of the depressed classes into the coffee hotels? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ I shall call for the information if the hon. Member wants it.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know whether the hon. Minister, since sending the answer to this question, referred the matter to the Advocate-General as to whether the Councils are competent to pass such resolutions? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ It has not been possible to do so as the Advocate-General has been absent from Madras.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I ask whether that matter may be put before him when he returns to Madras? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ I shall certainly do so.”

Education

Reduction in the number of representatives of the Salem Municipal Council on the District Educational Council.

* 65 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of members allowed to represent the Salem Municipal Council on the District Educational Council, Salem, was reduced from two to one;

(b) if so, why and on what considerations;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Council of Salem has elected a second member for the District Educational Council recently;

(d) when that election was made, what orders the Government have passed in the matter and the date of such orders;

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(e) whether each of the municipalities in the Presidency is allowed to elect only one member to the District Educational Council concerned or whether any of the municipalities are allowed more than one member and, if so, which they are and on what basis; and

(f) whether the number of seats allowed for the taluk boards in the Presidency which are not bifurcated has been reduced to one and, if so, on what basis?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Where municipalities formerly elected two members to these Councils their representation has now been reduced to one. This reduction is due to the necessity for giving new taluk boards representation on District Educational Councils without at the same time unduly increasing the size of these Councils.

(c) Yes.

(d) This election was made on 14th October 1932 and on the 8th December following Government passed an *interim* order to the effect that the question of a re-allocation of seats was then under consideration and that orders calling on local authorities to elect the prescribed number of members to the District Educational Council would be issued in due course. Orders having been subsequently passed reducing the number of seats to be filled up by the Salem Municipal Council, among others, to one, the President was informed on 24th April of this year that the particular election by the Municipal Council, Salem, could not be notified.

(e) No mufassal Council is allowed to elect more than one member to the District Educational Council.

(f) Not in all cases. For details as to the representation allowed to individual taluk boards, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 355, Education, dated the 4th March 1933, which was placed on the table of the House on the 17th March last.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (e) may I know why this disability has been put on the Ootacamund Municipal Council by reducing the number of its representation from 2 to 1?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I do not know whether it arises out of this question. If it does, Sir, I want notice."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know, Sir, how long these district educational councils will continue to function?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"As long as we allow the Elementary Education Act to remain on the statute book as it is."

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Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether it is a fact that members of the district educational councils are not elected at one and the same time but vacancies are filled up irregularly as and when they arise? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I think it is so."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know whether the hon. Minister contemplates to bring in a measure in this House to see that these councils are modified or do not exist? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I do not think any such measure is under contemplation."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" May I know whether the representation given to the taluk boards is adequate to the number of schools they are managing? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" That question was recently examined and we have fixed the number of members with reference to the number of schools under these taluk boards."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Was there any report before the Government at any time suggesting the abolition of these district educational councils? If so, at what stage is the consideration of this report? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" The question was considered by my predecessor, Dr. Subbarayan, and it was decided then that it was undesirable to abolish these district educational councils."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the Government will consider the question of having the members of the district educational councils elected at the same time as is done in the case of local bodies instead of at irregular intervals? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I shall consider whether this will be a step in the right direction."

Industries

Manufacture of ceramic wares on a commercial scale.

* 66 Q.—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to his answer to question No. 614 (b) of 27th February 1933 (vide page 178 of volume 65, No. 3) whether it has been found that ceramic wares can be made locally on a commercial scale; and

(b) whether porcelain insulators for high voltages can be made locally?

A.—(a) Manufacture on a commercial scale has not been attempted.

(b) This can only be ascertained after further investigation and experiment.

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Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"With reference to clause (b) of my question, may I know whether further investigation and experiment will be made?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It is not possible, Sir. The services of the ceramic expert who was employed hitherto have been dispensed with, as a measure of retrenchment."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Does not the hon. Member consider that, in view of the fact that this investigation has not been made, it is desirable to obtain the services of the expert again?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I am afraid not, unless the financial conditions improve."

Manufacture of distemper in South Kanara.

* 67 Q.—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether experiments have been made with a view to ascertain whether the clay plentifully available in South Kanara, Malabar and other districts is suitable for the manufacture of distemper?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Is the hon. Member aware that in Ceylon the Public Works Department is making experiments to find out whether distemper cannot be made locally?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I do not know, Sir."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Will the hon. Minister be pleased to call for information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Yes, Sir, if I am satisfied as to its necessity."

[For further list of starred questions, please see pages 161 and 181 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Administration of Justice

Applications from Viswa-Brahmans for nomination as Honorary Magistrates in the city and in the mufassal.

68 Q.—Rao Sahib Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications were received by the Government from the members of the Viswa-Brahman community since 1920 in the matter of nomination of the community as Honorary Bench Magistrates in the city and special or Bench Magistrates in the mufassal; and

(b) how many of them were appointed as such along with their names and localities?

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A.—(a) & (b) The collection of the information is extremely difficult and the Government do not consider that any public purpose will be served by it.

Forests

Time-scale of pay for Forest Range Officers.

69 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are considering the question of fixing a time-scale of pay to the Forest Range Officers; and
(b) in what stage the question is?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have considered the question and have fixed a time-scale for the V Grade, the first four grades being on fixed pay.

Prisons and Prisoners

Prevalence of dysentery in the Central Jail at Trichinopoly.

70 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many Civil Disobedience prisoners were in Trichinopoly jail in 1932;

(b) how many were affected by dysentery;

(c) how many died;

(d) whether the doctors visited the jails properly when dysentery was prevalent;

(e) if the answer is in the negative, the reason for the same;

(f) whether it is a fact that the prisoners suffering from dysentery were not supplied with bedding for three days;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor;

(h) whether Mr. Neelakanta Ayyar was one of such prisoners;

(i) whether Mr. M. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar of Madura was affected by dysentery;

(j) whether he was released for medical reasons as the result of dysentery by the end of April 1933 before the end of his term of imprisonment;

(k) why he was not properly attended to before;

(l) whether it is a fact that as per jail rules, doctors should sleep in the jail hospitals during nights;

(m) whether water is supplied to prisoners with the help of machinery and the number of pumps installed; and

(n) whether it is a fact that though there are two machines, the prisoners experience much difficulty for bathing?

A.—(a), (d) to (k), (m) & (n) The Government have no information but have called for it.

(b) 32.

(c) 1.

(l) The hon. Member is referred to rule 66 of the Madras Jail Manual.

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Release of Mr. O. T. P. Ramayya Nadar, a Civil Disobedience Prisoner of Virudunagar.

71 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether political prisoners have been released before their time without any reason in this Presidency;

(b) if so, how many have been released and under what Act;

(c) why was Mr. O. T. P. Ramayya Nadar, Seventh Dictator, Virudunagar, convicted by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Sattur, for two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine, released all on a sudden;

(d) why was the fine of Rs. 1,000 not refunded proportionately; and

(e) whether his fine has been reduced, and if so, when it will be refunded?

A.—(a) The sentences of some Civil Disobedience prisoners have been suspended. Each case was considered and decided on its merits.

(b) The sentences of 263 Civil Disobedience prisoners were suspended till the 14th July 1933. Action was taken under section 401, Criminal Procedure Code.

(c) The Government carefully considered the case of Mr. O. T. P. Ramayya Nadar and in the exercise of their discretion suspended his sentence.

(d) No portion of the fine was paid or collected.

(e) Does not arise.

[For further unstarred question please see page 180 infra.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Law and Order—General

Release of political prisoners in the Presidency.

* 72 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of political prisoners in the various jails in the Presidency;

(b) the number that was released during the last two months stating the number of those that had completed their terms and those that were released before they completed their term of imprisonment; and

(c) whether the Government are proposing to release the political prisoners before their terms of imprisonment are completed and if so, by what date and whether all of them would be released?

A.—(a) The number of civil disobedience prisoners in jail on the 30th June was 480.

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- (b) The total number released during the months of May and June was 336. Of these, 144 were prematurely released before the expiry of their terms of imprisonment, including 7 who were released on tendering apologies. The remainder, namely 192, were released on the expiry of their terms of imprisonment in the ordinary course.
- (c) The Government will continue to use their discretion in the matter.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are contemplating the release of the remaining political prisoners at an early date? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Not at an early date. In fact the Government are considering each case on its own merits."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I request the hon. the Law Member to consider the case of such of those prisoners, as for instance the members of the Sitanagaram Ashram, who have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonments of three years and so on, as early as possible? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I am afraid I cannot make any promise. I shall consider the suggestion."

Forests

Withdrawal of forest concessions in the South Kanara district.

* 73 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government or the Collector of South Kanara have received representations from the people of Kargal and other villages of Coondapoor taluk and from other villagers of other taluks regarding the cancellation by the Conservator of Forests, Madras, of the privileges enjoyed by the villagers of this district from time immemorial to remove firewood, manure leaves and other forest produce for their daily agricultural and domestic purposes from the reserve forests;

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place such representations on the table of the House as well as a copy of the proceedings of the Conservator of Forests cancelling the said privileges;

(c) whether it is a fact that when on a former occasion the forest authorities obstructed the villagers in the exercise of their privileges, the Government on the representation of the villagers recognized the said privileges and granted them the concessions of taking green manure leaves, dried leaves, thorn, brushwood and other forest produce from all trees except classified trees in the reserve forests of South Kanara;

(d) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place a copy of the said Government Order on the table of the House and state how the conditions have now changed; and

(e) why the Chief Conservator of Forests cancelled the said privileges?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Copies * of the representations as well as a copy * of the proceedings of the Chief Conservator of Forests No. 560, dated 17th December 1930, on which the Conservator's proceedings are based are placed on the table.

(c) & (d) If the hon. Member could give more definite details about the representations made his request for further information and for the publication of the orders of Government on those representations will be considered.

(e) The concessions were withdrawn because they were much abused. They were granted on the specific condition that they would be withdrawn if they were abused.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" May I know, Sir, why the Collector of South Kanara refused to grant interview to the petitioners and the landholders? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I am afraid I cannot give an answer to that question, because I have had no communication from the Collector of South Kanara on that point."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" May I know whether the administration of the forests was going on satisfactorily when the concessions were given and were in operation? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" They were working satisfactorily till recently; when the concessions were abused, they were stopped."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I request the hon. the Law Member to place on the table the report received from the Chief Conservator regarding the alleged abuse of these concessions? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I shall consider the suggestion. I cannot make a promise."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" May I know what exactly was the nature of the abuses on the part of the villagers? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" They are very many. I shall just give an illustration. One of the concessions given was that people might remove dead fuel from the forests without any payment. They cut down green trees for the purpose of converting them into dead fuel. Again, the forest was set on fire by some of the graziers."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" May I know whether an opportunity will be given to the villagers to prove how far they are innocent in the matter? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Opportunities were given. A special notification stating that the people were at liberty to send in their representations to Government was published. The department waited to receive these representations. But they were not received in time."

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Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" May I know whether there was any publication of this notification in the villages? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Yes, by tom-tom."

Prisons and Prisoners

Supply of buttermilk to prisoners in jails.

* 74 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether orders have been passed for the supply of buttermilk to the prisoners in jails;

(b) if so, whether it is in respect of political prisoners alone or to all the prisoners;

(c) whether a copy of such an order, if any, will be placed on the table;

(d) if orders have not been passed, at what stage the matter is and when final orders are likely to be passed; and

(e) whether there are proposals to supply ghee also to the prisoners, or to the political prisoners at least?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

(d) The question is under consideration.

(e) Ghee is already provided in the dietary of A and B class prisoners. There is no proposal to supply ghee to C class prisoners.

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—" May I know how many years it will take for the Government to issue the orders regarding supply of buttermilk to the prisoners in view of the promise of the hon. the Law Member made on the floor of the House at the time of the Budget discussion? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" It will not take years. I want to expedite the matter. I have called for a detailed report from the Inspector-General of Prisons."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" I hope that this order will be issued before the last prisoner is released."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I hope so."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—" May I know at least how many months it may take, Sir? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I cannot say."

Land Revenue Administration

Balance of uncollected land revenue districtwar in the Presidency for fasli 1342.

* 75 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the uncollected balance of land revenue of fasli 1342 is in each district of this Presidency;

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(b) what percentage this sum works out to the total demand in each district; and

(c) what number of processes have been issued for collecting arrears in each district?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement* giving the particulars required is attached.

(c) The Government have not yet received the information.

Alleged grievances of the ryots of Udaiyarpalaiyam zamin.

* 76 Q.—MR. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state— 11-15 a.m.

(a) whether the Udaiyarpalaiyam zamin ryots have on the 18th of January last submitted a memorial to the Collector of Trichinopoly stating their grievances;

(b) whether the Collector has himself enquired into or at least caused an enquiry to be made into the same; and

(c) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the memorial submitted by the ryots along with the report of the Collector thereon?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) The question does not arise.

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I ask whether the Government will call for the information as to whether any memorial has been submitted to the Collector and whether he has taken any action thereon? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I do not think it is necessary to call for any further information than what we have already. I am going to Trichinopoly within a few days and I will have a conversation on the subject with the Collector.”

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know whether any opportunities will be given to the zamin ryots to place before the hon. Member their grievances? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I have had no request from the ryots to see me on the subject.”

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ In view of the talk the hon. Member is going to have, will he be pleased also to send for some ryots? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ No, Sir.”

Removal of the cut in the salaries of village officers and menials.

* 77 Q.—MR. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government contemplate the removal of the cut in the salaries of village officers and menials at an early date?

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A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clauses (f) and (g) of question No. 539 answered on 24th February 1933 from which it will be seen that the reduction in the pay of village officers and menials ordered in the Government Order appended to the answer to the said question is to be permanent. The reduction did not apply to village officers and servants who held the posts at the time of the reduction was introduced.

Minor Irrigation

Construction of a permanent structure at Jedarpalayam for the diversion of the waters of the Cauvery into the Jedarpalayam channel.

* 78 Q.—MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any proposals to put up a permanent structure at Jedarpalayam in the Namakkal taluk of the Salem district to divert water from the Cauvery into the Jedarpalayam channel;

(b) if so, what they are; and

(c) whether the Government are aware that the existing temporary Korambu there is washed away often and results in failure of water in the channel very often and that too at critical times?

A.—(a) & (b) The answer to question (a) is in the negative.

(c) The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested.

Reforms

Elections to the new Reformed Council.

* 79 Q.—MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the elections for the new Reformed Legislative Council are likely to come;

(b) when the electoral rolls for the same are to be got ready;

(c) what the qualifications of a voter are for the general as well as the landholders' constituency; and

(d) in what way the constituencies are distributed in each district?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are not yet in a position to say.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to section I of Part I of Appendix V to the White Paper.

(d) No definite decision has as yet been arrived at as to the manner in which constituencies should be delimited.

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MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Government of Madras have been consulted as to whether this Government is ready for the purpose of election if the election takes place at the end of this year?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I do not recollect any such consultation."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is the Government in correspondence with the Home Government with regard to the delimitation of constituencies?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"We have had no more consultation than what is at the disposal of everybody. I think it is a well-known fact that we have prepared, as far as we can, the materials on which constituencies can be limited. It is not possible to take any further measures at the present time."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to place on the table of the House the manner in which Government propose to delimit the constituencies?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"We have not got any proposals."

DIWAN BAHADUR C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether this Council will be given an opportunity to consider the proposals of Government?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I cannot undertake to promise that."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the representatives of the Muslim community in this Council will be consulted before action is taken on the delimitation of constituencies?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I cannot make any promise, but the suggestion will be considered."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is it not a fact that Government have consulted the representatives of other communities on the matter?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I am not aware of that, Sir, beyond what was done in connexion with the local Franchise Committee."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether it is not a fact that the hon. Member has consulted representatives of the Depressed Classes regarding delimitation of constituencies?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I have no recollection of having done that."

B. POCKER SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Was there any informal consultation between the Chief Secretary and the representatives of the Depressed Classes?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice."

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Commerce*Representation by the Malabar Chamber of Commerce in regard to the import of Japanese rice.*

* 80 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) what representation has been made to the Government by the Malabar Chamber of Commerce in regard to the attempted import of Japanese rice into the West Coast; and

(b) what action has been taken by the Government in the matter?

A.—(a) & (b) No representation has been received by the Government.

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—“ Was any inquiry made by the Government in regard to this matter? ”

The hon. MR. H. G. STOKES:—“ I do not think. No, Sir, Government have not made any enquiry.”

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know whether the Government will be pleased to make an enquiry? ”

The hon. MR. H. G. STOKES:—“ Government will consider the suggestion.”

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—“ Has the Government come to know, Sir, that Japanese rice is being imported? ”

The hon. MR. H. G. STOKES:—“ No, Sir.”

Provincial Finance*Extent of savings due to revised scales of pay.*

* 81 Q.—MR. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state what saving there will be in the current year by reason of the introduction of the revised scales of pay for the provincial services?

A.—The savings in the current year will be practically ‘ nil ’ in view of the fact that the Government have, in deference to the views of the hon. Members of the Legislative Council expressed in the debate on the revision of salaries on 11th March 1933 allowed the following concessions, which will enable a large number of officers, the scales of pay of whose posts have been revised, to continue on the existing scales:—

(1) Every officer who was in the service of Government before 15th August 1931 in a substantive, officiating or temporary capacity shall be entitled to the existing scales of pay in respect of any post which he holds or may hold, if he had held such post whether in a substantive, officiating or temporary capacity or had been a probationer therefor at any time before 13th April 1933, irrespective of any break in his tenure of such post.

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- (2) Officers who were not in service on 15th August 1931 will draw the difference between their pay in the old scale on 13th April 1933 and that in the new scale as a personal pay to be absorbed in increments.

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" May I know whether the members of Provincial Services will lose considerably in their prospects by reason of the revision of the scales of salary? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" In the sense that they will not get as much as they used to get."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" Is it proposed to pay any compensation to the members of the Provincial Services for the loss of their prospects? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" People who will be affected by the reduction will be the new entrants."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" Even with regard to the old entrants when they get promoted they have got to enter on the revised scale? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" They will have to in some cases."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" In that case will the Government consider the desirability of paying compensation for the loss of prospects of these members of the Provincial Services? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" No, Sir."

Local Self-Government

Collection of taxes on motor vehicles.

* 82 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of provincial taxation on motor vehicles collected in each district last year; and

(b) the amount of toll compensation paid to each district board last year?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^a is laid on the table of the House.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" In the appendix I find that in the case of Ganjam a compensation of Rs. 51,970 has been paid as against a tax collection of Rs. 58,316 while in the case of Vizagapatam only Rs. 87,500 has been given as against a collection of Rs. 1,48,554. May I know the principle on which this distribution was made? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Sir, the amounts were fixed according to the income each district realized at the time of the passing of the Motor Vehicles Act. I believe that part of the difference is due to the fact that the first column includes amounts paid to municipalities."

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Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the whole of the tax has been collected or whether there are still any arrears left?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"There may be small arrears but I do not think there are any substantial arrears."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"With regard to item No. 28, were the taxes paid on behalf of the non-gazetted police officers or were they anticipated?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"So far as I am aware Government have paid. For details I must ask for notice."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know how the hon. Minister accounts for the fact that there are certain districts which get more compensation than the amounts collected in their areas?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I am not aware of the fact. I believe these were fixed taking into consideration the income of each local body at the time of the passing of the Act."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I take it that so far as these amounts are concerned, one and the same uniform principle has been observed in distribution to the local bodies?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"There has been no departure, Sir."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know why only Rs. 35,000 were paid to South Kanara while Rs. 1,77,000 were collected from South Kanara?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"As already stated, the amount was in respect of previous averages."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the collection exceeds the compensation paid and why there is the disparity?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sometimes some amounts are paid to municipalities and some amounts for collection expenses and if there is any balance it will be adjusted next year."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know why Rs. 35,000 was the amount fixed for South Kanara?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I must ask for notice."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I ask whether seven lakhs was collected from the City of Madras?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The question asked for information with regard to the district boards only."

Public Health
Provision of a protected water-supply to the Yedapady Panchayat, Salem district.

*** 83 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:** Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide a protected water-supply to the Yedapady Panchayat in the Salem district;

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(b) if so, at what stage it is and when it can be achieved; and

(c) what the population of that panchayat is and what the present source of water-supply for that town is?

A.—(a) & (b) The Sanitary Engineer reports that plans and estimates for the Yedapady water-supply scheme were prepared by the District Board Engineer's staff and sent to him for sanction, that they were returned to the District Board Engineer in August 1932, for revision and retransmission to his office and that nothing further has been heard since.

(c) The population of the panchayat is 6,621. The principal sources of water-supply at Yedapady are reported to be two infiltration wells in the bed of the Sarabanga Nadhi.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Continuance of the 10 per cent cut in the salaries of the Commissioners of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

* 84 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the 10 per cent cut in the salaries of Religious Endowments Commissioners is still continued; if so, why?

A.—The question whether the cut in salaries should be continued or removed is under consideration in connexion with the budget of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board for the current fasli. The cut is only 5 per cent.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ May I know why the Government continued the cut in respect of the salaries of the Commissioners of the Religious Endowments Board when other departments had restored the cut? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ The cut has been continued because the financial position of the Board has not sufficiently improved. The matter is now under consideration.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know which is the authority that imposes cuts in salary of the Endowments Commissioners? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ Government.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Is it not a fact that the finances of the Board would not permit the repayment of the loan taken by the Endowments Board? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ After the recent amendment there has been substantial improvement in the financial conditions and the Board will be able to repay the loans.”

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ May I know whether the other departments whose cuts have been removed are self-supporting? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ The question does not arise.”

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Agriculture

Result of the enquiry by the Government into the slump in the price of rice.

* 85 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the result of the enquiries made by the Government regarding the slump in the price of rice in this Presidency?

A.—It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the report of the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies who was deputed to Tanjore to investigate and report on the improvement of marketing facilities for rice from the Tanjore district. At the instance of the Local Government, the South Indian Railway has reduced the freight rates to Ceylon as a trial measure for six months till 9th October 1933. Intra-provincial rates for distances over 175 miles have also been reduced. The other matters connected with the report are under the consideration of the Government.

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know whether any enquiry has been made in regard to the slump in the price of rice in the Presidency? ”

The hon. MR. P. T. RAJAN:—“ I want notice.”

Prevalence of coconut pest in South Kanara.

* 86 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the coconut pest is now prevalent in South Kanara and, if so, in which places; and

(b) what action the Government are taking in this matter?

A.—(a) The coconut pest is prevalent in a mild form along the coast. In a few villages of the Mangalore, Udipi and Coondapoor taluks a fair amount of damage was noticed before the rains. During the monsoon, the pest is reported to subside to a great extent.

(b) In May last the Government Entomologist visited several centres in the district and the Deputy Director the badly affected area in Mangalore and they advised garden owners to cut and burn the affected leaves. The local demonstrators are carrying on propaganda work for cutting affected leaves.

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—“ Besides the carrying on of propaganda the Government propose to take any action to stop the coconut pest in South Kanara? ”

The hon. MR. P. T. RAJAN:—“ For the time being no other action.”

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Disposal of lands belonging to the Chintaladevi farm.

* 87 Q.—Khan Bahadur YAHYA ALI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the lands and buildings pertaining to the Chintaladevi farm in Nellore district have been disposed of; and
- (b) if so, at what cost; and, if not, why not?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The farm lands have been leased out temporarily and the inspection bungalow handed over to the Public Works Department. The final disposal of the land and buildings has been deferred as the offers received for the land were not satisfactory.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know what arrangement is under contemplation better than what has been existing till now? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ If people are in a position to offer better terms, the matter will be considered.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ Have the Government published their intention that they are open to better offers? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ I believe on two occasions offers were made to Government but could not be accepted.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ After rejecting these offers may I know whether the Government are still open to receive offers and have made known the fact to the public? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ The Government is always prepared to receive offers, Sir.”

Civil Veterinary Department

Veterinary Officers employed in the Salem district.

* 88 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how many veterinary hospitals are working in Salem district and in which places;

(b) how many touring Veterinary Officers are employed in that district and which the headquarter of each of such officers is;

(c) what the minimum number of days is a touring Veterinary Officer has to tour in a month; by whom their diaries are checked and their work inspected; and

(d) how many veterinary hospitals and touring Veterinary Officers are there in each district?

A.—(a) Four. Veterinary hospital at Salem and Veterinary dispensaries at Namakkal, Tiruchengodu and Krishnagiri.

(b) Four; Salem, Namakkal, Dharmapuri and Hosur. The Assistant in charge of the Veterinary dispensary at Tiruchengodu is also touring in that taluk.

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- (c) The Assistant should tour for at least 20 days in a month. The District Veterinary Officer checks his diary, and inspects his work.
- (d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Appendices III and IV to the Administration Report of the Madras Civil Veterinary Department.

Co-operation

Principles guiding the selection of Sub-Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

* 89 Q.—MR. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

- (a) whether there was a selection of Sub-Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies;
- (b) if so, when; and
- (c) what the principle is of the selection of the candidates for the posts?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member presumably refers to selection by the Madras Services Commission of candidates for direct recruitment as Sub-Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies. The recent selection was made by the Commission early in 1933.

- (c) 50 per cent of the permanent vacancies in the grade of Sub-Deputy Registrars are filled up by direct recruitment and the remaining 50 per cent by promotion from the class of senior inspectors. The selection is made subject to the terms and conditions specified in the rules relating to the service and in accordance with rule 5 of general rules for Subordinate Services relating to communal rotation.

Selection of Sub-Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies from among the Depressed Class Christians.

* 90 Q.—MR. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

- (a) how many candidates applied for the recent selection of Sub-Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies;
- (b) how many of them were Christians;
- (c) how many of them were depressed classes;
- (d) who were the candidates chosen;
- (e) whether any members of the depressed classes were chosen for the appointments;
- (f) whether there were depressed class Christians among the candidates; and
- (g) if so, why they were not selected?

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- A.—(a) The selection was open to communities other than the Brahman and the Non-Brahman (Hindu). The total number of qualified applicants was 80.
- (b) The number of qualified Christians including Anglo-Indians was 47.
- (c) There was only one qualified candidate from the Depressed Classes among the applicants.
- (d) & (e) The following candidates were selected by the Madras Services Commission:—

Muhammadans—

- (1) Muhammad Himayathullah.
- (2) Makhdoom Mohiuddin.

Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians or Non-Asiatics—

- (1) C. Joseph Reddi.
- (2) V. C. Mohimohan.

Any other community including depressed classes—

- (1) V. K. Appandarajan.
- (2) G. C. Narasimhulu.

(f) & (g) Government have not the information.

Mr. M. D. DEVADASAN:—“ I find in answer to (d) and (e), there is one Joseph Reddi. May I know whether he is a Christian? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ From the name one can come to that conclusion.”

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—“ May I know, Sir, whether Reddi is a Christian? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ Joseph is a Christian name.”

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ May I know whether Malas and Madigas can become Christians? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ They can become Christians if they want.”

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ Similary, cannot a Reddi become a Christian? ”

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—“ Will the Government call for information with reference to (f) and (g)? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ It is very difficult to get information from all the candidates.”

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—“ May I know whether the Government are aware that there is great discontent among the Depressed Class Christians that their claims have been ignored? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ Government are not aware of it.”

[2nd August 1933]

Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies ousted from service in 1931 and 1932.

* 91 Q.—MR. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how many Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies were sent out of service in 1931 and 1932 on the ground that they were not appointed by the Public Services Commission;

(b) whether the inspectors made an appeal to the Government against their removal from service; and

(c) what the Government have done in the matter?

A.—(a) Thirty-four men were ousted from service in May 1932; none in 1931.

(b) Six of them submitted memorials to Government.

(c) The appointments of the junior inspectors referred to in this question were made by the Registrar in the interval between the date of issue of Statutory Rules for the Madras Co-operative Subordinate Service, viz., 14th July 1930, and the date of publication of list of selected candidates by the Madras Services Commission, viz., December 1931. To regularize the appointments and to mitigate the hardship entailed to the candidates who were eligible and qualified for appointment under the Statutory Rules, the Government amended the rules so as to ratify the appointments made by the Registrar up till 22nd July 1931, the date on which the Commission issued notification inviting applications.

Selection of Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies in the year 1933.

* 92 Q.—MR. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there was a selection of Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies this year?

A.—Yes. The hon. Member's attention is invited to the list of candidates selected by the Madras Services Commission for appointment as Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies, published at pages 290-292 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th June 1933.

MR. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I know, Sir, why there should be appointment of fresh men when 34 men had already been sent out?"

The hon. MR. P. T. RAJAN:—"Those men were sent out because they were not properly qualified."

MR. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I know whether all the 34 men sent out were not qualified?"

The hon. MR. P. T. RAJAN:—"All the men were not sent out. Some were qualified, others were not."

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MR. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I know whether the Government will be pleased to reconsider the case of the men sent out from service?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Out of 34 men, 17 men were appointed later on and the other 17 will not be appointed because they are not qualified."

Selection of members of the Depressed Classes as Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies in 1933.

* 93 Q.—MR. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how many candidates applied for the selection of Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies this year;

(b) whether Christians and depressed classes applied for the same;

(c) if so, how many from each category;

(d) how many of the candidates were chosen for the posts; and

(e) whether members of the depressed classes were chosen?

A.—(a) The selection was open to all communities and the total number of qualified applicants was 308.

(b) & (c) Yes—23 qualified applicants from the Indian Christian, Anglo-Indian or Non-Asiatic community and two from the depressed class communities.

(d) & (e) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the list of candidates selected by Madras Services Commission published at pages 290–292 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th June 1933.

Education

Application by a Muslim lady for Foreign scholarship.

* 94 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Muslim lady in this Presidency applied for any foreign scholarship; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have granted the same?

A.—(a) & (b) No such application has been received by the Government.

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Has the Director of Public Instruction received any such application from a Muslim lady for foreign scholarship?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I have no information."

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—"Was any application received this year or in the previous year from any Muslim lady for any other scholarship?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No such application has been received at all. The question does not refer to other scholarships."

11-39
a.m.

[2nd August 1933]

Working of the Presidency Training and Secondary School for Girls in Egmore.

95 Q.—**MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:** Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

- (a) the annual cost to the province in maintaining the Presidency Training and Secondary School for Girls in Egmore;
- (b) the total number of pupils attending the school;
- (c) the total number of girls studying in the IV, V and VI Forms respectively;
- (d) the total number of applicants for admission in those three forms in June 1933, the number of girls admitted, and the number refused admission;
- (e) whether there is a complaint that there is not sufficient accommodation in the higher forms in the school to meet the growing demand for admission, and if so, what steps the Government propose to take to increase the accommodation;
- (f) the name and qualifications of the present Superintendent of the School;
- (g) for how many years she has been serving in the school either as Superintendent or in any other capacity;
- (h) whether she has ever served in any capacity outside Madras city;
- (i) whether there is any other person in the department who has been serving for so many years in the same school continuously; and
- (j) whether there is no other person in the department who is competent to be Superintendent of this school?

A.—(a) to (c) The hon. Member is referred to the Subsidiary tables appended to Volume II of the annual report on Public Instruction.

(d) The information is not available. It has been called for.

(e) No such complaint has been made to Government.

(f) Srimathi G. Parukutti Ammal, B.A., L.T.

(g) Nineteen years.

(h) No.

(i) The information is not readily available.

(j) The question whether there is any other person in the department competent to fill the post of Superintendent of the school will be considered when the necessity for transferring the present incumbent arises.

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know whether the Government have not considered the necessity of increasing the accommodation in that school in view of the fact that there is a larger demand for admission of girls with the increase in education? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ No such request has been made by anybody.”

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MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Has not the Superintendent made such a request?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Not to the Government."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Was it not brought to the notice of Government that there has been a stubborn refusal made by the Superintendent to admit girls on account of want of accommodation in the school?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I refer the hon. Member to the answer to the question on the paper."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"What are the special qualifications of this Lady Superintendent that the Government have gone out of the way to keep her for the last 19 years in the same school without transferring her?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The Government have not gone out of the way."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Is there a case of any other candidate like this which has been retained in the same school for so many years, at least for ten years?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I cannot say."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Now that she has been there for the last 19 years, will the Government consider the question of transferring her to some other place?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"If the Director thinks it necessary."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know why preferential treatment has been given only to this lady, while other candidates have applied for being posted in Madras on account of their husbands being employed here?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The Government are not aware of any such thing."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Will the hon. Minister be pleased to give information as to how many times headmistresses have been changed in this school since this lady was appointed Superintendent?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I cannot say."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is the hon. Minister aware, or will he inquire if he is not aware, that successive headmistresses left the school on account of the fact that this lady has been treating them very badly?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I am not aware."

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MR. B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Is there any rule that the Superintendent should not be transferred if she has been doing her work well?"

THE hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No."

*Proposal to give an agricultural bias to pupil-teachers
undergoing training.*

* 96 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have had under consideration any proposal to give a course of training to pupil-teachers with a view to give an agricultural bias to the teaching in elementary schools;

(b) whether the Taliparamba agricultural middle school building was proposed to be utilized for this purpose; and

(c) whether the Government have come to any final decision in regard to this matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Taliparamba has been proposed as a centre where the training could be given.

(c) Not yet.

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know how long the question has been under consideration and when a decision will be come to?"

THE hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The matter has been under consideration for about two years. There are some difficulties in the way of coming to a decision."

*Restoration of the grants to taluk boards for the
maintenance of schools.*

* 97 Q.—MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the reduction of grants to taluk boards for the maintenance of schools, made as a measure of retrenchment, has been restored; and

(b) if so, whether wholly or partly and, if the latter, by how much?

A.—(a) Yes; there will be no reduction in the current year.

(b) Wholly.

[For further list of starred questions, please see next page.]

UNSTARRED QUESTION

Medical Administration

*Staff of the Government School of Indian Medicine classified
according to communities.*

98 Q.—DIWAN BAHADUR A. APPADURAI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the strength of the present staff of the Government School of Indian Medicine, exclusive of clerical and menial staff, arranged according to communities?

[2nd August 1933]

4.—The staff of the Indian Medical School, excluding clerks and menials, consists of nine Non-Brahman Hindus, nine Brahmans and four Muhammadans.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Public Service

Denial of promotion as Deputy Tahsildars to clerks in the Revenue Department, South Kanara, on the ground of age-bar.

* 99 Q.—MR. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any of the clerks in the Revenue Department with third-class Magistrate's powers conferred on them in South Kanara have not been promoted to the Deputy Tahsildar's post on the ground that they are beyond 40 years;

(b) whether it is a fact that their chances of promotion were lost owing to any wrongful promotion of their juniors to the Deputy Tahsildar's post contrary to the concerned Government Order thus depriving their legitimate rights of promotion; and

(c) what action the Government propose to take to remedy their right grievance?

A.—The Government have not the information. The Government have received no appeal or memorial from any person alleging any such grievance.

MR. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know whether the hon. Member will call for the information?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"No, Sir. I do not think it is necessary to do so. If persons are aggrieved, they can appeal to the proper authorities."

Local Self-Government

Supply of water from Mettur Reservoir to Salem Municipality.

* 100 Q.—DIWAN BAHADUR S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR:—"Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the water-supply scheme of Salem Municipality from Mettur Reservoir is; and

(b) whether the execution of the scheme will be taken up during this financial year?

A.—(a) The financing of the scheme is under the consideration of the Government and a reference is being made to the Municipal Council in that connexion.

(b) No.

[2nd August 1933]

Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur:—" May I know how long the scheme of water-supply to Salem town from Mettur-dam has been under the consideration of Government? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I am afraid I cannot answer that offhand. But I may state for the information of the hon. Member that the main outlines of the scheme have been settled, and the Government have addressed or are addressing the Municipal Council whether they are agreeable to the terms proposed."

Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur:—" Has the Municipal Council spent any money to survey the land from Mettur to Salem town? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I must ask for notice."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask whether the scheme consists of the transfer of the Mettur water-works to the Salem Municipality or whether it is a different scheme from that? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" The scheme is to bring water from the Mettur reservoir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask whether the Government has considered the question of transferring the present Mettur water-works to the Salem Municipality? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" No, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask whether the Government will take the opinion of the Salem Municipal Council on that question of transferring the present Mettur water-works to the Salem Municipality at any reasonable cost? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I do not see what connexion there is between Salem Municipal Council and Mettur water-works."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Certain water-works machinery at Mettur such as the pumping plant and the filtration plant costing about Rs. 4 lakhs is ready there and available. I want to know whether the Government will ascertain from the Salem Municipal Council whether they are prepared to take over the ready-made plant for the supply of water to Salem town? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" That is a very small plant, and I do not think it will be adequate for the purpose of Salem town."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the idea of the scheme is going to be to pump out water by electric power? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" By electric power."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" If it is by electric power, what is the rate charged to municipalities for supply of power? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Special rates are sanctioned. I cannot say offhand what exactly is the rate."

[2nd August 1933]

Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur:—"May I ask whether the Government think that the supply of water from the Pabamrathupatti tank to the Salem Town has been a total failure?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The Government are aware that the present arrangements for the supply of water are not adequate with the increase of population in Salem town. That is the reason for finding out a new source of supply."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether Government will be pleased to supply electric power at special rate to other municipalities?"

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether it is a fact that the Salem Municipality was willing to take over the water-works plant at Mettur if given to them free of cost?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I am not aware of that. As I have already stated, that plant is quite unsuitable and inadequate. Therefore, there is no use of considering that question."

Population of Salem town and the number of Depressed Class members.

* 101 Q.—**Mr. M. DEVADASAN:** Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) what the total population of the Salem Municipal town is; and
- (b) what the population of the depressed classes in the said town is?

A.—(a) 102,179.

(b) 5,791.

Resolution of Salem Municipal Council regarding the admission of untouchables in coffee clubs.

* 102 Q.—**Mr. M. DEVADASAN:** Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) on what date the resolution of the Municipal Council of Salem advocating the admission of the so-called untouchables to the sweet-meat shops and coffee clubs was passed; and
- (b) when the resolution was cancelled by the Government?

A.—(a) 17th February 1933.

(b) 23rd May 1933.

Petitions for and against the resolution of the Salem Municipal Council regarding admission of untouchables in coffee clubs.

* 103 Q.—**Mr. M. DEVADASAN:** Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the resolution of the Salem Municipal Council advocating the admission of the so-called untouchables to sweet-meat shops and coffee clubs was objected to by Hotels Proprietors' Association; and if so, when it was done;

[2nd August 1933]

(b) whether the petition of the Hotels' Proprietors' Association will be placed on the table of this House along with the report of the District Magistrate;

(c) what the total number of coffee clubs and sweetmeat shops in the Salem Municipality is;

(d) how many of the proprietors have signed the objection petition;

(e) when the 'Coffee Hotels' Proprietors' Association was formed;

(f) whether the District Magistrate of Salem consulted the so-called untouchables before he recommended the suspension of the resolution; and

(g) whether he received petitions in favour of the resolution of the municipal council from the public?

1. —(a) Yes, on the 17th March 1933.

(b) Yes (vide Appendix VI at pages 251–253 infra).

(c), (e), (f), & (g) The Government have no information.

(d) Forty-six.

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for information at least in respect of clause (c) of the question?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I shall consider the matter."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know whether the Government examined all the items in the memorials and ascertained whether they are true?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"They have been forwarded to the Collector, and the Government have passed their order mainly on the recommendation of the District Magistrate."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"Is it not necessary for the Collector to serve notices on the poor people who are affected by passing an order of this kind?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I think the District Magistrate did not think it necessary."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I know whether the Government have any objection to asking the municipal council to amend the resolution requiring hotel-keepers to make arrangements for catering to all classes and communities?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I think that if the resolution is modified to make separate arrangements for various communities, there may not be any insurmountable difficulty in enforcing it."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Do the Government think that coffee-hotels are public places?"

2nd August 1933]

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I have already said in reply to questions the other day that the Government had not yet had the opportunity of consulting the Advocate-General. My own opinion is that there is a difference between a public place and a coffee hotel."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Is there any case of the Harijans entering a coffee-hotel and causing any disturbance on that account?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I have no information."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Are the Government aware that one municipal council passed a resolution that one of the conditions for the issue of a licence to coffee-hotels is that there should be no prohibition against the Adi-Dravidas and Panchamas entering them?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I have no information."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the bye-law has been extended to European clubs also?" (Laughter).

Protest against the rescission of the resolution of the Salem Municipal Council re: admission of untouchables in coffee clubs.

* 104 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether any protests have been received by the Government against their order suspending the resolution of the Salem Municipal Council advocating the admission of the so-called untouchables in sweetmeat shops and coffee clubs and if so, what was done thereupon by the Government?

A.—The only protest received is that from the Salem Municipal Council itself. It is under consideration.

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I know whether Government are justified in passing an order of this kind without consulting the wishes of the people?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"As already stated in answer to a previous question, the Government thought it desirable on the information available."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"By passing an order of this kind, do they not encourage caste people to oppress the depressed classes?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The Government have absolutely no such intention."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"With reference to the answer given to the question, will the Government be pleased to place on the table of the House the result of their consideration?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Yes, Sir."

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[The President]

As the number of candidates nominated for election is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled up, viz., six, I hereby declare them duly elected.

"In addition to the above, I nominate, under Standing Order No. 84, Mr. M. S. Sreshta and Mr. Pocker Sahib as Members of the Committee. The Deputy President will be the Chairman of the Committee."

IV.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS NURSES AND MIDWIVES ACT, 1926.

11-45
a.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I appoint Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar to be the Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Madras Nurses and Midwives Act, 1926 (Bill No. 8 of 1933)."

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

V.—RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A BROADCASTING SERVICE FOR THIS PRESIDENCY.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Discussion on the following resolution of Mr. A. B. Shetty will be resumed, viz.—

'This Council recommends to the Government to take early steps to establish a broadcasting service for this Presidency.'

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, I rise to support the resolution^a moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty. The attention of the Government has been drawn to the need for a broadcasting station more than once. If I remember right, more than two years ago, during the discussion of the Budget, it was pointed out that Government should bestow their attention on the starting of a broadcast service. Madras, in spite of the fact that there is very good scope for broadcast, has not been given the facilities for the starting of a broadcasting station. The Corporation of Madras with its slender resources has however tried its utmost to run a broadcasting station. The difficulties it is confronted with are that the station is not a powerful one and sufficient funds are not available. If Government would really take up this question seriously, I am quite confident it would be possible to establish a more powerful station and the necessary finances would also be available. The Madras Corporation last year passed a resolution stating that they would like to have a licence for running a more powerful station and also asked the Government for a grant. It is common knowledge that the Corporation in spite of handicaps has been running a station which is fairly popular. We see every evening people collecting in large numbers at the Marina to hear the music that is broadcast. The Corporation also broadcasts news. Of course it is not possible for the Corporation with its limited finances to give good music. Now with the starting of the Empire Broadcasting Service it is possible for stations not only to broadcast themselves but to receive and relay. During recent years, great improvements have been made with regard to the apparatus of receiving sets, so that even in the case of receiving sets with

^a Vide Proceedings of the Council, dated 24th January 1933.

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[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates
edit had by you had revision by the Member.]

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION REGARDING THE ORDER OF DISBANDMENT AND RE-EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS IN PUBLIC SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ Mr. President, Sir, under Rule 11 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, I move—

‘ that the business of the Council be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, G.O. No. 277, Public (Services) Department, dated the 29th March 1933, regarding the order of disbandment and re-employment of persons in public service on account of retrenchment.’

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—“ I second it.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ Will the hon. Member point out how the matter is urgent?”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ Sir, the original rules were published in 1932 March. Subsequently, that is, very recently after the last session of the Council, on the 29th March 1933, the rules have been amended so as to modify the order in which retrenchment was to be given effect to. Since then, the Government has been sending away men, and there is still a very large number of men that are about to be sent out in various departments of the Government service. It is a continuing injury to the officers concerned. There is this urgency that unless some action is taken and the matter is brought home to Government, they will be sending away further men which will be numberless. That is the urgency.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ I think the motion is in order. Does any hon. Member object?”

No objection having been taken, the motion will be taken up for discussion at 4 p.m. to-day.”

III.—HOUSE COMMITTEE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ I have to inform the House that the following six candidates were nominated for election to the House Committee:—

Mr. P. Madhusoodhanan Thangal.

Mrs. Alamelumangathayarammal.

Mr. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.

Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.

Mr. H. M. Jagannatham.

Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.

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[The President]

As the number of candidates nominated for election is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled up, viz., six, I hereby declare them duly elected.

"In addition to the above, I nominate, under Standing Order No. 84, Mr. M. S. Sreshta and Mr. Pocker Sahib as Members of the Committee. The Deputy President will be the Chairman of the Committee."

IV.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS NURSES AND MIDWIVES ACT, 1926.

11-45
a.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I appoint Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar to be the Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Madras Nurses and Midwives Act, 1926 (Bill No. 8 of 1933)."

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

V.—RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A BROADCASTING SERVICE FOR THIS PRESIDENCY.

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'This Council recommends to the Government to take early steps to establish a broadcasting service for this Presidency.'

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, I rise to support the resolution^a moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty. The attention of the Government has been drawn to the need for a broadcasting station more than once. If I remember right, more than two years ago, during the discussion of the Budget, it was pointed out that Government should bestow their attention on the starting of a broadcast service. Madras, in spite of the fact that there is very good scope for broadcast, has not been given the facilities for the starting of a broadcasting station. The Corporation of Madras with its slender resources has however tried its utmost to run a broadcasting station. The difficulties it is confronted with are that the station is not a powerful one and sufficient funds are not available. If Government would really take up this question seriously, I am quite confident it would be possible to establish a more powerful station and the necessary finances would also be available. The Madras Corporation last year passed a resolution stating that they would like to have a licence for running a more powerful station and also asked the Government for a grant. It is common knowledge that the Corporation in spite of handicaps has been running a station which is fairly popular. We see every evening people collecting in large numbers at the Marina to hear the music that is broadcast. The Corporation also broadcasts news. Of course it is not possible for the Corporation with its limited finances to give good music. Now with the starting of the Empire Broadcasting Service it is possible for stations not only to broadcast themselves but to receive and relay. During recent years, great improvements have been made with regard to the apparatus of receiving sets, so that even in the case of receiving sets with

^a Vide Proceedings of the Council, dated 24th January 1933.

[Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar] [2nd August 1933]

batteries, it is possible to have good reception. Now we are having electricity in all our towns and after the introduction of hydro-electric schemes, many of the municipalities in our Presidency will be able to have electricity supplied to their citizens. This will facilitate the reception of news that is broadcast.

“ Calcutta has been running a good broadcasting station. The Government of India took over the broadcasting on the 1st April 1930. It was in the beginning no doubt not a paying proposition. For in the first few years the income from the licence-holders was not enough, and I understand that in the first year there was a loss of about 2 lakhs of rupees. In the second year, the loss was not much, it was about a lakh and odd; but in the last speech that the Director of the broadcasting station at Calcutta gave on 1st April 1933, he said that broadcasting had a great future, and as regards Calcutta, instead of the finances being on the deficit side, they were hopeful of getting some surplus. The Director of the Calcutta station says that the accounts ending with March 1933 will show that the broadcast for the first time since its inception in India has worked without loss. He also points out that in spite of the fact that Government has been receiving more money towards their broadcasting fund, the money is got more as customs duty than as licence-fee. That really shows that the licensing system is not working properly. If Government really bestowed its attention on having greater check on the licence system, it would be possible for them to get more income, because if there is greater revenue from customs duty it naturally implies that more sets are being brought into the country; and it means there must be more licences, but as a matter of fact the licence income seems to be stationary; therefore there is need for legislation on the subject. I think it is necessary that we should ask the Government of India to legislate that the possession of unlicensed receiving sets would be illegal. Then it will be possible to get more licence fees.

“ I was referring to the financial aspect of it. We have found that it has been possible for the Government of India to run a broadcast station in Calcutta without loss. I am quite sure it will be possible for Madras to run a similar station without loss; perhaps they may be able to make some profit on it. Now, we are getting reception from powerful stations outside Madras. The reception from Colombo is good, but that from Calcutta is not so good and clear. Though Madras station is weak it is found that sometimes it is heard even by stations as distant as Allahabad. Though Madras cannot guarantee service for such long distances, yet with a more powerful set I am quite sure we shall be able to give greater and better service in our Presidency. I therefore feel strongly that it is up to the Madras Government to take up the matter in earnest. The need for a good broadcasting station cannot be overestimated. In a country like India where we want to remove illiteracy, broadcast will certainly play a very great part. It may be that the villagers are not able to read and write, but I am quite sure when a broadcast talk is given the villager who hears it in his

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distant village will be able to understand what is given out. I envisage the time when the Madras Government with its broadcasting station will be able to send out not only music, but also everyday news which will be received by almost every village; if it is possible for the Government to supply receiving sets to all the post offices, I am sure that the postmaster, himself alone or with the help of the village schoolmaster, will be able to work a receiving set at stated hours every day. The villagers would flock to the post office and hear talks broadcast from a central place like Madras. We are now on the eve of reforms and we are anxious that there should be more people who should be enfranchised. If we want to educate the people about their political rights and on the need to exercise these rights at the polling booth, it is absolutely necessary that we should tell them how to do so and also give them information of the events that take place in the country. Again, the Radio will be very useful to the agriculturist; he will know from time to time the prices of foodstuffs and the condition of the market. Then it will not be possible for the middlemen to make profits at the cost of the agriculturists. We are anxious that the agriculturist should not suffer by the prices going low. The broadcast will certainly help in the spread of knowledge which will be useful to the agriculturist to get better prices.

“Again the agriculturist will know when he can expect the monsoon, and if there are heavy floods he will be warned that he should be careful about the river banks and see that they are not breached. He will also know when to begin his cultivation. These are of course matters of detail. We are anxious that our people should get more education on scientific lines. If we are going to educate the whole population by teaching them how to read and write it will take a very long time, but with a broadcast service the process may be very much simplified. Even Government should feel that it is a useful weapon in their own hands for the purpose of sending out correct news where wrong news is spread in the country. I am therefore confident that broadcast will certainly play a very great part in the progress of the country. I have very great pleasure in supporting the resolution and I am quite sure Government will take up the question seriously and evolve a scheme at a very early date.”

* Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—“Mr. President, Sir, the arguments in 12
favour of broadcasting have been so clearly stated by the hon. Mover noon.
of the resolution, Mr. Shetty, and my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar, that I need not go in any detail into the matter. But, there are certain aspects of the question which I should like to touch upon. In the first place, the invention of wireless has placed in the hands of the public immense possibilities for their advancements and in the hands of the Government an instrument of very great power. Ours would be considered a backward Province if we do not avail ourselves of the vast usefulness of this invention. I see no good reason why broadcasting which has been introduced in some other Provinces should not be introduced in Madras. The question of taking advantage of this

[Mr. M. S. Sreshta]

[2nd August 1933]

invention and establishing a broadcasting station at Ceylon was taken up there some 4 or 5 years ago. It was my good fortune to be the Chairman of the Committee which was appointed by Government to go into the question whether broadcasting should be introduced and if so whether it should be taken up by the Government or whether it should be subsidized. The Committee reported that it would be desirable that Government themselves should take up this broadcasting unlike the arrangement in Bombay. The recommendations of the Committee were accepted by the Government and for the last four or five years broadcasting has been going on in Ceylon. In this connexion I may quote the following from a pamphlet bearing on the subject:—

'The experience of Ceylon is also instructive. The service was initiated in 1925 and was conducted under the auspices of the Government. The funds voted for its development were, however, extremely limited and the organization of the programmes had to be arranged almost entirely on a voluntary basis.'

'Even now the organization of programmes is carried on on a voluntary basis. That is to say, leading artistes are asked to contribute and speakers are asked to broadcast speeches. No payments are made. The artistes are given merely some refreshments. Therefore only a very small amount is needed. This is the case in Ceylon where the artistes fall into line with the public feeling and give free performances. Whether it will be possible in Madras or not I do not know. But it is certainly worth while to make the experiment. I do not know much about the technical aspects of the question and so I would not tread on that dangerous ground. But I think broadcasting in the Madras Presidency would be easier than in Bombay and Ceylon on account of the fact that there would probably be an absence of atmospherics between the Western Ghats and the East Coast. I therefore think that there is a great future for broadcasting in this Presidency. Whether for Government, or police or educational purposes, broadcasting would be extremely useful. As a matter of fact, I think Lord Lothian in one of his speeches said that now that we are going to extend the franchise, broadcasting would be essential. How will you educate the masses without broadcasting?

'One advantage of broadcasting that has not been so far mentioned is that it will knit together the town and the village. It has been an old cry that the towns are growing at the expense of the villages. If we broadcast from the towns we can bring to the villages the amenities of towns. From that point of view therefore it is desirable that broadcasting should be introduced as early as possible.

'Of course the question of finance is an embarrassing one and the hon. the Finance Member would say that though broadcasting is a useful thing the finances at the present time do not permit its introduction. If that is the case, I would point out that it is not necessary to spend any large amount for the purpose. In Ceylon broadcasting almost pays its way and there is no reason why in Madras, if the experiment is started on a small scale, any great expenditure should be incurred. The pamphlet I quoted from already says that piecemeal introduction of

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[Mr. M. S. Sreshta]

broadcasting service covering comparatively small areas would not be expensive. It will be possible to start one station somewhere in Madras. No doubt, if we start it in Madras there will be complaints from districts; but it will be possible to ward off those attacks by pointing out that more stations would be established if the experiment succeeded. We have in Madras a studio at the Madras Corporation which cannot be heard in the outlying districts. But if we have a big transmitting station at Madras it would serve a larger area. Now, Ceylon can be heard very distinctly at Madras, more distinctly than Bombay. It will be possible also by means of the transmitting station to relay. It would not cost very much. If this is done it will be possible indeed to undertake the experiment on a larger scale here than in Ceylon. I am afraid that if our Province is backward in this matter, we shall soon find that we lag behind Mysore where they will soon start broadcasting. If we have a broadcasting station here, we should have an advisory board consisting of people representing the Police, Education, Press and Trades and Commerce. There should also be a Government Engineer on the Board. The members will not be paid anything. It will be an honorary body. A Government official, say a Secretary to Government or a Deputy Secretary would be the President of the Board and the other members, as I said, will represent the various interests. It will be the duty of this Board to decide what should be broadcast and what not. This difficult question is causing considerable difficulty even in England where one party feels that another party is given too much privilege and one religious denomination feels that another religious denomination is given preference. All these difficulties will be solved if the Board is established as suggested by me. But it is desirable to have the experience of some one connected with broadcasting in other Provinces. I would earnestly suggest that an expert be brought down from Ceylon where the experiment has been tried with conspicuous success. Even if it is necessary to get the services of an expert from England, this may be done. The cost would be small compared with the advantages that will result. We should not adopt the policy of losing a ship for a half penny worth of tar. This experiment which is of advantage to the country should be tried."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, though I do not support wholeheartedly the broadcasting, I have my own doubts as to the success of these things. Sir, during the discussion of the Budget I pointed out the inadvisability of the Government giving loans to local bodies not knowing whether the experiments would be a success or not. The Ootacamund Municipality took a loan of Rs. 5,000 from the Government to erect a broadcasting station there although many councillors objected to it. Broadcasting would be a success if the atmospheric conditions are good. In the case of a district like the Nilgiris, unless one could find out beforehand whether the atmospherics would be favourable or not, there is no use trying an experiment. It was not for many months that Ootacamund enjoyed the set that it bought for Rs. 4,000 together with the building. Of course, municipalities like Coimbatore

[Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai] [2nd August 1933]

are probably suitable places for broadcasting. We do not know whether other places would be quite suitable for the purpose. I would therefore appeal to the Government to take into consideration the climatic conditions prevailing in various districts and see whether broadcasting will be successful, before deciding to have a broadcasting scheme. Unless this is done, I am afraid, the money the Government might come forward with, will not be well spent. Moreover, at a time like this when we are expecting elections and other things, I am sure broadcasting might go a long way to help the candidates that are seeking election to the various bodies in the political field. At the same time one must know whether the money spent for this purpose will be equally and well spent so that all the districts may enjoy the benefits of broadcasting. Of course our (Nilgiris) district having proved a failure in broadcasting is not at all the reason for my opposing this motion. I only want the Government to investigate the whole question of finance in relation to the results in this Presidency of broadcasting."

12-15
p.m.

* Mrs. K. ALAMELUMANGATHAYARAMMA then addressed the House in Tamil and the following is the English rendering of the same:—

"Mr. President, Sir, with great pleasure I rise to support the proposition for the development of broadcasting in our province. Many of the hon. Members who preceded me have spoken on the benefits of broadcasting and it is needless for me to dilate further on the same. The Madras Corporation took the initiative in installing broadcasting stations in various parts of the city especially in the Marina and the public parks, where many thousands of citizens are spending an enjoyable evening daily. The radio at the Marina is the main attraction to many thousands of men and women, who flock to the beach daily in the evenings and spend some hours in the refreshing sea breeze. There they get not only music but also good air which is quite essential to the healthy life of every citizen. The benefits of broadcasting are shared equally by all, whether they be rich or poor, educated or illiterate, men or women. It is needless for me to say that by the broadcasting and the radio many have become lovers of music and also got an aptitude for learning that finest art. The radio has become an indispensable necessity to every modern city and village. The Corporation of Madras is broadcasting at present only programmes of music daily and it would be highly beneficial if the Corporation could arrange to broadcast matters of educative and commercial value. Though the Corporation of Madras has launched a scheme of elementary education in the city and is also pursuing a policy of opening at least an elementary school in every ward, yet we find that many hundreds of children and adults are still uneducated. The broadcasting can be utilized as the best medium of educating boys, youths and adults, by arranging educated men and women to deliver instructive lectures on subjects of educative value. There is also a Tamil proverb that hearing is much better than learning. Even in matters of social reform, radio is an invaluable asset. In matters such as rural development, broadcasting

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can be of utmost help to the authorities. By installing a transmitting radio set in a central district, matters of social, commercial and educational value can be broadcast even in vernacular languages to villages within a radius of twenty to twenty-five miles. If municipalities and local boards are not in a position to instal radio sets in all important places within their jurisdiction, it is the duty of the Government to come to their rescue by giving liberal grants. I support this resolution whole-heartedly."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"I rise to support the motion before the House. In doing so, I should like to make it clear that the Madras Corporation did its level best in having the broadcasting service extended up to a distance of 100 miles, but they met with certain difficulties in the hands of the Madras Government from the point of view of finance. The Corporation is really anxious that the advantages of broadcasting service should be available to every village in the Presidency. As has been pointed out by previous speakers various advantages are derived from this service. We can now expect nothing at the hands of the Government of India for our broadcasting service in this City. But the examples of Bombay and Bengal ought to be sufficient for our local Government to press the Imperial Government on this matter and see that the Corporation of Madras is encouraged in a limited time to have a broadcasting service, in the first instance at least up to a distance of 100 miles. We should all certainly be glad if the benefit is derived by the whole Presidency, and if the distance is not limited only up to 100 miles. I therefore have great pleasure in supporting this motion."

* Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I feel that I should oppose this motion. I must say that it is too early for us to have a broadcasting service all over the Presidency. The Government have been carrying on the administration of our province with difficulty. They have not only cut the expenditure all round, but also they have asked many of our men in service under Government to go out of their employment. They have also retrenched expenditure on education, including elementary education. What is the state of the people living in the mufassal? Are they in a position to appreciate broadcasting if we introduce it in the mufassal? Most of the people living in the mufassal are groaning under poverty and they have not got sufficient educational facilities. Most of the schools in the mufassal have been closed for want of financial help either from the local bodies or the Government. I received a pamphlet from the so-called well-wishers of India in England advocating the introduction of broadcasting service all over India and stating that if every village were to spend Rs. 120 for installation of this set and incur a further expenditure of Rs. 60 every year towards maintenance, each village can have this service. If broadcasting service is introduced under the conditions obtaining now, it will be very difficult for the villagers. Already we have moved the Government saying that the people were unable to bear the existing taxation and Government

[Mr. M. Devadasan] [2nd August 1933]

have been pleased to reduce the taxation to a certain extent in certain districts. We are not able to meet very many necessary items of expenditure. We are not able to spend enough for the promotion of elementary education, which is the only remedy for removing illiteracy among the masses. What is absolutely necessary for us is the introduction of free compulsory elementary education. This broadcasting service is intended only for some educated people who do not have any better business in life. The problem of unemployment is very much keener than before. If broadcasting service is introduced, it will dislocate the business of the villagers. Ordinary people cannot be attending to this broadcasting. They cannot afford to waste their precious time. We all know that even ordinary people in villages do not attend to their business, and if this service is introduced, it will create more idleness among them. They will turn away from their usual avocations and indulge in enjoying this service. My hon. Friend, Mr. Sreshta, said that Ceylon is more suitable for this broadcasting service. Ceylon is not the proper test for introducing the service in our Province also. Mr. Sreshta has been in Ceylon for a long time and therefore he quotes Ceylon as an example. But I should point out that in Ceylon the standard of life of the people is different from what is obtaining here. With these words I oppose the proposition."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I had no idea to speak on this motion because I thought there would be no opposition to a resolution of this type. I am sorry to say that I find some opposition to this resolution. This broadcasting service will be more beneficial to the uneducated people in the mufassal than it is to the people living in towns. It is recognized throughout the world that the most effective way of educating the illiterate people in the mufassal is by having broadcasting service. If we want to reach the masses it is really very difficult for educated people who want to educate them and give instruction to them on various subjects. I believe my friend who opposed this motion was more keen on spending for elementary education. But what is the state of elementary education in our country? We are spending more than one crore of rupees for elementary education but with what result? The amount of illiteracy is not much reduced. The pupils reach only up to the 1st, 2nd or the 3rd standard and most of them are not able to reach the 4th standard and above. And most of the money spent is a huge waste. If we introduce the system of broadcasting in mufassal, we will have the means of educating the people there. Education does not mean the 3 R's only. Education really means the imparting of knowledge in any manner. Broadcasting is the best means of doing that. It is absolutely wrong to think that broadcasting is intended only as luxury. If really a system of broadcasting is introduced, it will be useful for imparting knowledge to the people on various subjects. I do not know why our friends are thinking of broadcasting being introduced only in towns. It ought really be the other way. We do not want to confine the broadcasting service to towns only, but we want to extend it to mufassal also so that people in the mufassal may

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[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

be given something to occupy themselves during their leisure hours. There are certain rural communities who are idle during certain periods of a year. If this broadcasting service is introduced and by this means they are made to listen to lectures or music produced through this service, it will be a great help to such people. Instead of scheming on various things, the villagers can much better spend their time in listening to music or lectures. My hon. Friend who preceded me is very much mistaken in thinking that this service is not intended for illiterate people. It is exactly for the reason that the leisure hours of such people may be better spent by their listening to lectures and music that this broadcasting service is sought to be introduced. With regard to the Agency which should undertake this service, whether it should be a municipality or the Government, or some other body, I do not think that is a point for discussion now. So if this broadcasting service is introduced in mufassal, the leisured time of the people, instead of their scheming on so many things, as I said already, will be better spent and thus afford instruction and amusement."

* The hon. MR. H. G. STOKES :—" Mr. President, Sir, I should like, at the outset, to say that the Government fully realize the importance of broadcasting and its great value in disseminating knowledge and providing amusement to the people all over the Presidency, especially those who have little or no opportunity of enjoying these benefits. I need not digress on the importance of the subject, because so many speakers have dwelt upon it, that I think it requires no demonstration from me. I will only say that the Government are fully in sympathy with that point of view and I would like to say further that both the Government and the House are under a debt of gratitude to my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, for having raised this important subject. Having said that, I do not think it is necessary for me to discuss the arguments advanced by my hon. Friend, Mr. Devadasan, against the idea of having a broadcasting system at all. I think my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, has shown sufficiently clearly that in many respects the opposition of Mr. Devadasan was based on misunderstanding. Because so far from broadcasting proving useless to the illiterate, it is exactly because he is illiterate it would be useful to him. So far from its being a luxury and cause of idleness, it would cause him to employ his hours of leisure in a more profitable manner than he does at present, because he can, in the evenings when he returns from the fields after grazing his cattle and so on, turn to broadcasting. That is the time when he would be spending his time idly, possibly in the toddy shop. I think therefore the opposition from the point of view of my hon. Friend, Mr. Devadasan, on the ground that broadcasting will benefit primarily the literate and the educated classes is based on misapprehension.

12-30
p.m.

"At the same time, the whole question is quite new to us—to this House, to myself and to the Government. We have had considerable difficulty in deciding exactly how we should set about the examination of the whole project. We have received from the Chairman of the European

[Mr. H. G. Stokes]

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Association some time ago a general report on the subject containing very valuable suggestions. We hope when we come to closer grips with the question we shall be greatly assisted by the suggestions they have made. Of course, as I have said, the difficulties are considerable, but I do not think they are insuperable and I feel especially that we should examine the financial aspects of the matter most carefully so that we may avoid any waste of money.

“ One important question which will have to be considered is whether the agency for managing this broadcasting system should be Government or whether it should be left to individual or local bodies. Provisionally I am of opinion, although it is not the final opinion of the Government, that the general control ought to be in the hands of the Government, for various reasons. One reason is that the Government only will be able to provide the necessary funds. A further reason is that if you allow broadcasting systems to grow up haphazard, there is certainly a danger—this is one of the points that the memorandum of the European Association lays stress on—that we may get a number of small stations near to one another which will interfere with one another and possibly the villager at large would not benefit to the extent to which he would benefit by a more unified and centralized system.

“ Then as regards reception, I take it that we must concentrate on collective rather than on individual private reception. One reason for that is the number of people who could afford private receiving sets is comparatively limited. Of course there would be nothing to prevent anybody who could afford it to go in for a receiving set. But what we contemplate is that local bodies and village panchayats who realize the benefits of broadcasting would see their way to instal such sets. Those are rather details which will have to be considered at a later stage. Of course as one speaker pointed out,—I think it was Mr. Muniswami Pillai—the finances of the scheme will have to be carefully gone into. Personally I do not think it would be worth the Government's while to undertake a very small or restricted scheme.

“ It seems to me that if Government are going to take it up, it will have to be a fairly wide scheme which would serve at any rate the major part of the Presidency and that could only be undertaken in stages. So far as we can gauge at present, the cost of the scheme is ultimately going to be a big commitment. Therefore I quite agree with the speaker who emphasised that the financial aspect of the matter should receive close attention.

“ The existing arrangement, so far as I understand, regarding the revenues of broadcasting, seems to be rather one-sided. The principal revenue from broadcasting is in the shape of import duties and licence fees, both of which are fixed by the Central Government. That point will have to be considered in consultation with the Central Government. If the Province is going to launch an expensive scheme of broadcasting, it will be reasonable that we should get a reasonable share in the receipts.

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[Mr. H. G. Stokes]

"I mention all these points to indicate that the examination of this subject must take some time and for this reason we have not been able to arrive at a stage at which we can put forward a specific scheme for the consideration of the Council. Nor can I undertake, as the resolution requests me to do, to take early steps to *establish* a broadcasting system. If my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, had worded his resolution that the Government should take early steps to investigate the possibility of establishing such a system, I should gladly have accepted his resolution. I do not know whether he would be willing to modify the wording of his resolution in that manner. If he would be willing to do so and if you, Sir, and if the House permit that resolution to be so modified, I should be glad to accept it in the modified form.

"I think, Sir, I have said enough to make the House understand that we do appreciate the importance of the subject and that we will proceed to examine it in a sympathetic spirit in the hope that it will be possible to evolve practical proposals without undue delay. I may say that since the hon. Member moved his resolution in January last, we have not been idle. In the first instance, owing to the helplessness we feel in regard to the technical side of the matter, we have written to our Chief Electrical Engineer now on leave in England (Major Howard) to inquire on what terms we could obtain the services of an expert in this line for six months or possibly for a year to come out here and advise us as to the best method of going about the scheme, particularly, for instance, on such matters as the best type of apparatus, the most suitable wave-lengths and all that sort of thing. Because I am given to understand that one of the great difficulties of introducing a system over a wide area such as the Madras Presidency lies in the extraordinary differences of climate, for instance, in the east coast as compared with the west coast, in the plains as compared with the hills and so on. Our idea therefore, is to obtain the services of an expert who will make a sort of survey of the Presidency to begin with, possibly carrying with him a portable transmitter and other machinery and advise us as to the lines on which we will have to proceed and actually work out a scheme for us. That will give us some idea of what it is going to cost us and enable us to see whether the thing is really within our financial capabilities at all. We have not yet received any reply from Major Howard. We understand that he has got into touch with the Broadcasting Corporation there and we hope shortly to receive his reply on the subject. I have nothing more to add in reply to the resolution which has been moved. As I said, if my hon. Friend would agree to modify the resolution in the manner I suggested, I would be prepared to accept it."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. President, I beg to move the following amendment to the resolution, namely:—

'for the word, "*establish*" in line 2, substitute the words, "*investigate the possibility of establishing*".'

"I hope, Sir, that the hon. the Finance Member will find it possible to accept the resolution and not only accept it but take early steps, as

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he has himself kindly promised, to investigate the possibility of establishing a broadcasting system as early as possible. There is no doubt that the financial difficulties are there and as the Government have stated they have not so far investigated the question. But we have before us the examples of other countries where a broadcasting service is working successfully. It ought not to be difficult for the Government if they make up their minds to establish a broadcasting system in this province as early as possible and bring it into working order."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"I accept the amendment, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is, for the word 'establish' in line 2, substitute the words 'investigate the possibility of establishing'."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"I accept the amendment, Sir."

The amendment was put and carried.

The resolution, as amended, was put and carried.

CREATION OF AN ANDHRA PROVINCE.

12-45
p.m.

* Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the resolution standing against my name—

'this Council recommends to the Government that they may be pleased to urge upon the Government of India and the Secretary of State the great and urgent necessity of creating the Andhra Province simultaneously with the inauguration of the new Constitution in India.'

"In commending my resolution to the House, it will be unnecessary for me to speak at great length as the hon. Members are intimately acquainted with the discussions that have been carried on from time to time both inside as well as outside the House on the subject of the need for the creation of an Andhra Province. Ever since the Andhra Conference was organized in 1913 about 20 years ago, this question came to occupy the primary attention of the public of the Andhra Desa and in almost every annual session a resolution in favour of the establishment of a Province was passed. The Conference has always been representative in character and some of the foremost leaders of the province, men like the late Raja of Panagal and Sir B. N. Sarma and those like Messrs. C. R. Reddi and Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu presided over the annual sessions and the opinion of such public men like the hon. the Raja of Bobbili deserves weighty considerations at the hands of all. The Standing Committee of the Conference has been carrying on systematic propaganda on the subject and is educating the public and it has collected a large amount of data to demonstrate the soundness of the proposal. On successive occasions resolutions on the subject were moved in this very House, and found support from a large majority of the Members. Both in the Imperial Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, the proposal received the

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acceptance of a fairly large section. It was a prominent subject at the time of the discussions on the Reforms of 1919 and well-informed statesmen like Lionel Curtis supported it. More recently, prominence was given to it in the enquiries of the Simon Commission and the Government of India despatch on their recommendations. Our Chief Minister, the Raja Sahib of Bobbili himself brought the question to the notice of the Round Table Conference in a most well-reasoned and eloquent memorandum while there were representations from other equally responsible quarters to the Conference.

"A study of the above discussions shows that the principle of the creation of an Andhra Province has been approved by all those that could speak with authority on it. The principle is so simple to follow and so sound in its essentials that lengthy arguments in its favour are not required. It is however necessary to show how in the ancient Indian polity, the Andhra was always a separate unit independent of the neighbouring units like Calinga, Dravida and Karnataka. In the traditional list of the Kingdoms and States that constituted the country, the Andhra Kingdom occupied a prominent place. Even in the middle ages, it continued under the name of Telingana to be a separate State with Warangal as capital. In the days of the Vizianagar Empire it was administered separately by a Viceroy. Until the establishment of the British Dominion in the latter part of the 18th century, there was no period when the Andhra ceased to be a unit by itself or when it was tacked to the Tamil and Karnataka districts for administrative purposes. The establishment of common administrative authority over the Andhra, the Tamil, the Malayalam and the Kanarese speaking peoples of South India, was a mere accident and an accident that has proved detrimental to all of them. This unhistorical, untraditional and unnatural contribution has been resented all these years though expression was given to it by the Andhras only 20 years back. The creation of an Andhra Province is merely the revival of a state of affairs which existed in the country from time immemorial and which was found to work quite satisfactorily for ages.

"At this stage it may be asked if it is necessary and desirable that the special needs of the Andhras as such should be taken into consideration in the carrying on of the administration of the province and if they have any special needs at all. The answer to this depends on whether there are any substantial reasons for concluding that there is a strong feeling among the Andhras that as a people there are fundamental differences between them and the non-Andhras in the Presidency, that this feeling deserves respect and consideration and that the best way of showing this respect and consideration is by constituting the Andhra districts into a separate province. I do not have the slightest hesitation in stating that there is such a feeling present among the Andhras. Connected as all the Andhras are by the strongest tie of a common language, which carried with it a common inheritance in the form of culture, traditions and ideals, they feel that they form a homogeneous group or sub-nationality and that in several important respects they are

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different from the Tamils, the Malayalis, etc. There is not much more in common between them and the other people in the Madras Province than there is between them and the Oriyas, or the Maharashtras or the Bengalis, and that it is unnatural to keep them tied to the other peoples in Madras. As this separatist feeling is present, it becomes impossible for them to identify their interests in purely provincial matters with those of the Tamils and others. They think that it is reasonable to have the public services in the Andhra districts manned entirely by the Andhras, that the taxes paid by the Andhras should be spent first on the needs of the Andhra country and that irrespective of what is done or not done to Tamil, Kanarese or Malayalam, their language and literature should be developed. Can any one seriously argue that all this will be possible if they are in a province where they are one sub-nationality among a number of such sub-nationalities? It is this that makes the need for creating a separate Andhra Province very real and urgent.

“ Some may say that it is not desirable to take this separatist feeling into consideration even if it exists. But this is an unstatesmanlike attitude. For, in a matter like this, what one has to consider is the size of the country which is proposed to be constituted into a separate province, numerical strength of the people and their resources. It is well-known that the Andhra districts come to about 85,000 square miles and it is much larger than the area of Assam, Sindh, Utkal, Bihar and the North-West Frontier and that it will be slightly larger than Bengal, and nearly as large as the Punjab. Its population is 18 millions. It exceeds that of Assam, Baluchistan, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar and nearly equal to that of the Punjab. It has rich resources in the shape of extensive lands of great fertility, rich forests, large rivers, minerals and an immense scope for all kinds of development. In the matter of revenue it exceeds that of Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bihar and Orissa and equals that of the Punjab. The Andhra Province does not stand in need of any subvention from the Central Government like the proposed Sindh and Utkal Provinces. A people occupying such an area and with such potentialities and numbering 18 millions cannot be considered a small community whose feelings do not deserve consideration. Moreover even on the basis of the existing figures, it will be able to command a revenue of nearly nine crores of rupees with possibilities of increase when once a separate provincial administration is established and the economic and human resources of the area are well developed.

“ It may be thought that there is nothing now to prevent the Andhras from making their influence grow in political circles and from their seeing that the Andhra districts receive as fair a treatment at the hands of the Government as the other districts in the Presidency. Such a course is neither possible nor practicable. A Government responsible for the administration of this large area cannot look at things from the standpoint of this section or that section. It will not pay attention to the varying needs of different parts. To the Government it will be a matter

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of indifference whether an irrigation project is started in the extreme south or the extreme north. The province as a whole is the unit which it will always keep under consideration and it will have a tendency to brush aside as irrelevant all arguments put forward from the standpoint of particular sections or groups. It is, therefore, clear that there is no prospect of the special needs of the Andhras being cared for so long as they are not under a separate administration of their own.

“ It was under these circumstances that the different sub-nationalities living in the Madras Presidency began to examine how far the work undertaken by the Government was proving beneficial to each of them and whether it was possible for a Provincial Government exercising control over a heterogeneous population to satisfy equitably the legitimate aspirations of each section of such a population. The Andhras have found from experience that in neither of these two directions was the treatment they were receiving satisfactory. Due to purely predominant non-Andhra element at the headquarters, the Government has been attracted more to the non-Andhra districts than to the Andhra districts. Take, for instance, the Secretariat establishment. We do not find a single Andhra in the higher ranks. In the lower grades you may be able to find a couple of clerks and that too in some departments. In everything the start was first made in the non-Andhra element and naturally the people there had more opportunities of becoming richer, more educated and more influential in the administration of the country. They gained an upper hand in the public services. They could persuade the Government to spend more funds on irrigation and hydro-electric schemes in the non-Andhra districts. They secured nearer their home, the only Engineering College, the only Agricultural College, the only Law College, the only Women's College and most of the technical and professional schools and institutions. Under modern conditions no people can raise themselves to higher status until they have adequate educational facilities. In this province such facilities were provided for in only one part and even when it was possible they were not distributed on a regional basis. The Andhras were therefore left behind in carrying on the battle of life and this is bound to be the case so long as there is one administration common to them and to several other sub-nationalities.

“ The causes of this resentment resulting in a desire to have a separate province are easily understood. It is due to a changing conception of the State and the functions of Government in modern times. At the time when the British rule was established in the country, there was a good deal of anarchy and confusion when people could not enjoy even the ordinary blessings of peace, order and security. These elementary blessings were conferred by the British and for a long time the ideal which they set before themselves did not go very much beyond the preservation of peace and order. The people also did not look to the Government for anything else. The establishment of an efficient Police and collection of revenue are functions of a mechanical character in the discharge of which the traditions, the culture and civilization of the

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people or their varying economic requirements play no part. No inconvenience arises if a number of sub-nationalities are grouped together under one administration. But as time went on, the British felt that their true work lies not in the preservation of peace alone, but in the promotion of the general welfare of the people, the development of economic resources of the country, the removal of social evils, the establishment of educational institutions, the carrying out of improvements in agriculture, irrigation, industries, and other nation-building activities. The people of the country also began to test the work of Government with reference to progress in these directions and not merely on the basis of mere peace and order. The State came to be looked upon as a social service institution and the expectation was formed that through it the welfare of all sections of the people should be promoted.

“ Not only from the point of view of the Andhras, but from that of the country as a whole, the organization of a separate Andhra Province is imperative. The India that is to come into existence will be a democratic India. But democracy in the sense in which it is now understood is new to the country and its successful working requires provinces based on linguistic principles which are small in size, compact and homogeneous in respect of their populations. The intimate contact between the electorate and the representative which is the essence of a democratic form of Government will be possible only when the area is comparatively small. The functioning of the legislature on proper lines requires a common outlook on essentials which is possible only when the members belong to a homogeneous community with differences in language or ideals or traditions. As important as these is the organization of parties in the legislature on real political lines and not on linguistic or other alien considerations. But in a province like that of Madras of the present day, parties are bound to be organized on linguistic lines if the existing state of affairs is continued and questions will be looked at from the Andhra, the Tamil and the Malayali standpoint which will in the long run prove injurious to a healthy political life. The only way in which these dangers can be avoided is by creating the Andhra districts into a separate province, small and compact in size and homogeneous in respect of its population. This has been recognized and advocated by eminent authorities as Lord Curzon and Lionel Curtis. Sir Lionel Curtis who had much to do with the Montford Scheme of Reforms was shrewd enough to observe that the only proper and effective way of making responsible Government successful is to reconstitute the provinces in India on purely linguistic basis.

“ There are some who think that this will add another element of disunion and discard to the numerous elements that have already found their place in our country. But this is to lose sight of the nature of political unity that is possible in our country and the lines on which it should be promoted. In a country with a number of major languages and sub-nationalities, the only kind of unity possible is one that is based

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on a recognition of the existence of differences in language and nationalities. To proceed as if they are non-existent or to ignore them will be a great folly. Statesmanship consists in building on such materials. There is no reason to think that the hostility, if any, between the Andhras and the Tamils will become intense the moment the former have a separate province of their own and that they will remain friends if only they are artificially tacked on to the wheels of the same administrative chariot. On the other hand there will be more of mutual rivalry and ill-feeling if this artificial and unnatural union is continued. And the larger unity of the country will not in any way be effected by an increase in the number of provinces by two or three. If the separation of Sind from Bombay or of Orissa from Behar or of Assam from the old Province of Bengal has not created or is not going to create more of discord or unity, there is no reason to think that it will have such an effect if a new Andhra Province is established.

“As regards cost of administration, the cost should not stand in the way of the creation of new provinces. It has been said that the creation of a separate province will entail extra expenditure on the people. What is to be considered in this connexion is not the question of extra expenditure, but that of extra advantages in the area which forms part of the new province. To say that this is a period of depression is not correct ; because the depression is only temporary. If, on the other hand, it is going to be permanent, then the expenditure can be easily adjusted proportionately. So, the depression should not stand in the way of the creation of new provinces. Sir, depression did not stand in the way of the creation of the North-West Frontier Province or of Orissa. 1 p.m.

“I hope that I have been able to convince the House that the creation of an Andhra Province is a matter of great necessity. But, in my opinion, it is not merely one of necessity but the need for it is urgent and immediate. It has to be created with the inauguration of the new Constitution of India. The coming Constitution is transforming the whole character of Indian polity, and a time when such momentous changes are taking place is just the time for settling the number and nature of the provinces that should constitute the country and become the units of a Federal India. His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has definitely stated that under the new Constitution, the power to create new provinces will not be given to the Federal Government. So that, if the Andhra Province is not now created, the question will have to be deferred till the proposed Constitution Act is again amended. This amounts to postponing the question to the Greek Calends. The agitation for the Andhra Province has been going on for twenty years now. The volume of public opinion in its favour is large. The people concerned are prepared for it. This is therefore the most opportune time for it. If it is not done now, there is the danger that the Andhra public would feel keenly disappointed and that the new scheme of Government will have to meet with constant opposition from the Andhra representatives on the legislature and the Andhra political organizations outside. The province will be thrown into the turmoils of a fierce political ferment

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on this subject and the peaceful working of the Reforms becomes an impossibility. The only way to avert such a danger is to proceed to the creation of an Andhra Province without any further delay.

“The urgency of the matter has become all the greater in view of the evidence given by the hon. the Secretary of State, Sir Samuel Hoare, before the Parliamentary Joint Committee on the White Paper. He expressed his opinion that he did not like to have a Boundaries Commission set up implying thereby that he viewed with disfavour any move for the redistribution of provinces, and the little provision that is made in section 52 of the present Government of India Act is going to be removed under the proposed Constitution. It is a matter for serious concern that the Secretary of State should have adopted an attitude like this. But it can be easily understood that it is chiefly due to his not having realized how strong the feeling is among the Andhras in favour of a separate province. It therefore becomes all the more necessary for the hon. Members of this House and especially those who claim to represent the Andhra districts to treat this subject as one of great urgency and to take a dispassionate view of the matter so that the authorities in London might pay sufficient attention to it. I assure you that I am not actuated by feelings of racial hatred. A sacred and onerous burden rests upon the shoulders of every Member of this House to fulfil the legitimate and just aspirations of their people. In view of these considerations, I fervently appeal to the hon. Members to stand by the legitimate aspiration of the Andhra nation and support my resolution.”

Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO:—“Mr. President, Sir, I have very great pleasure in seconding this resolution moved by my hon. Friend. He has left very little for me to speak on this particular resolution. He surveyed from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, taking all the districts and discussing all their merits and defects. But I think there are one or two points that the House should take note of. The first point is that this House has passed two resolutions recommending the creation of a separate Andhra Province; but nothing has come out of them. I am afraid the Government have not taken sufficient interest in the creation of the Andhra Province. If they had only taken interest as in the case of the other provinces, for instance, the Bihar and Orissa, by this time we would have had our quota, along with the beginning of the new Constitution. I am sure this resolution fulfils our intentions to bring before the Government the necessity for having provinces on a linguistic basis. My friend, Mr. Harischandrudu, has already spoken on the advantages of having provinces on a linguistic basis and it is time that such provinces were created, having regard to the statement made by the Secretary of State lately, and also to the great difficulties that will have to be met with after the coming of the Constitutional Reforms, if such arrangements are not made at the earliest possible moment. As we all know, new provinces have been created, even though there were found to be many difficulties, financial and otherwise, in the way of having a separate administration. Perhaps it is due to the fact that they are nearer to the

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celestial heights of Simla that they have had an opportunity of having their own provinces coming into existence, before the other areas which feel the necessity thereof. I am sure hon. Gentlemen in this House will take a dispassionate view of the whole question. It is not a question of Andhra or Tamil; I for one fully believe that it is only proper that there should be provinces on a linguistic basis, and the quicker they are created, the better for their administration. If we do not agitate at this moment, I am afraid we will not have our provinces on a linguistic basis at all even in the future. I hope hon. Members will support this resolution on this one ground at least, that there ought to be provinces on a linguistic basis in India."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion before the House is—
'this Council recommends to the Government of India and the Secretary of State the great and urgent necessity of creating the Andhra Province simultaneously with the inauguration of the new Constitution in India.'"

* Mr. R. M. PALAT:—"Sir, there are two amendments standing in my name; one of them is that this question be revived after the Reforms have been inaugurated, and the second is to add the words 'and a Kerala Province' after the words 'Andhra Province.' I shall now move the second one first and speak about the creation of a Kerala Province. Sir, most of the arguments which were used . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Let me point out to the hon. Member that the other amendment that he has given notice of is for resolution No. 24 on the agenda and not for this resolution."

* Mr. R. M. PALAT:—"I am sorry, Sir, I shall leave it, then. I shall now merely speak about the formation of the Kerala Province. Most of the arguments used for the formation of an Andhra Province apply equally well as regards the formation of a Kerala Province. In fact, our case is really much stronger than that of the Andhra Province. Sir, the first argument advanced against us is that we need not have a separate province; because we should all try to gradually coalesce into one and that Madras as capital would do. As regards that argument, my reply is this: In that case, Delhi will do just as well, and the whole of India may coalesce into one State, and we may all form part of a Central Government. But wherever there is a cultural and linguistic group which is sufficiently different from the other groups forming part of the same Presidency or State, it is entitled, I believe, to become a different province or State by itself. This has been acknowledged by the Government of India Act in a provision which says that the Governor-General may, under certain circumstances, allow the formation of new provinces. At the other end, we have the Congress which has also said that Kerala should be a separate province. Sir, the United States of America, which has about half the population of India, has got 48 States forming that Dominion. Although we have double that population here, we have only fifteen States. They have so many States because they

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think that the smaller the State the more easily could the State look after the needs of the people and could react to those needs more quickly. Sir, we have the settlement question now in Malabar; and if we had a separate Governor, or if the Collector of Malabar were the Commissioner or the Governor of Malabar, he could more easily be influenced because he would be the man on the spot, and he would know our needs far more than a Government which is three or four hundred miles away from us. Again, Sir, as regards appointments, etc., we have heard in this Council that Malayalis are getting too many appointments. If that is the view of the people here, and if they regard us as belonging to a different nationality, we have every claim to separate ourselves. I may also point out that since the Reforms came, the number of appointments that we have got in the Transferred Half is practically nil. Almost every appointment that we got was by promotion from the services. There has not been a single Malayali Minister, nor has there been a single Malayali Secretary after the Reforms came in. (An hon. Member: The Law Member is a Malayali gentleman.) I say that is all on the Reserved Half; and when we have no more Reserved Half, we do not expect that we will get the same justice done to us as we have been getting all along, while there has been the Reserved Half. The only Malayali who has been in the Cabinet since the Reforms came in is Sir M. Krishnan Nayar and he is on the Reserved Half and not on the Transferred Half. Therefore, Sir, from another point of view also, the Andhras with their larger numbers could always command a certain following in this Council while the Malayalis who are very few and who form only one district in the whole Presidency, cannot bring sufficient pressure to bear on a completely self-governing Madras Province, as the Andhras could do. When the Reserved Half was there, it was looking after the affairs of the whole Presidency unaffected by the votes in this Council and merit counted, which I do not think counts so much now in spite of all that is being said.

“Then again, Sir, the tendency throughout the world is for the formation of minor provinces. We know, Sir, that in the European countries, linguistic and racial ideas form an important factor; and in Scandinavia for instance, Norway has been allowed to separate itself and become a separate unit. We feel that we would be much better looked after in a small State; we would rather look after our own affairs than get a few jobs in Madras; and we would much rather go to our own country than come here for those jobs. The happiness of our people is far more to us than a ministership or two here, and a couple of judgeships. From that point of view—I suppose every Malayali here will support me—of the happiness of the people of Malabar as a separate State, I should think that Malabar is dearer to us than a few jobs outside our district.”

Mr. P. MADHUSOODHANAN THANGAL:—“I second it.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The amendment is:

‘Add the words “and a Kerala Province” after the words “Andhra Province.”’

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* MR. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"Mr. President, Sir, the amendment which I have given notice of and which I now beg to move is: 1.15 p.m.

"To add the words "and a Karnataka Province" after the words "Andhra Province" occurring in this resolution."

"My aim in giving notice of this amendment is that all people that speak a particular language wherever they are, provided they are in a contiguous situation, should form themselves into a separate entity and have a voice in the government of their districts. The districts which I would like to include within the Karnataka Province in the Presidency of Madras are South Kanara and Bellary, and in the Bombay Presidency they are North Kanara, Hubli, Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur, and also Coorg from the Government of India. All these districts put together will form a contiguous area for administrative purposes. They are predominantly Kanarese-speaking areas and I believe they are sufficiently large and would be sufficiently self-supporting financially also. These districts in all have got a population of over 5 millions which, I think, would be fairly large enough for the constitution of a separate Karnataka Province. I do not think it is necessary for me to enumerate here all the difficulties which the Kanarese-speaking people are subject to. If the Andhra people have got a strong case for the formation of an Andhra Province, I may say at once that the Kanarese-speaking people have got a still stronger case for the formation of a Karnataka Province. So far as the Andhra people are concerned, they have at least this much in their favour that they are all within one province and that they are fairly large and can make their voice felt as often we see they can make themselves felt even in this Council. But, so far as the Kanarese-speaking people are concerned, they are divided among various administrations and everywhere they are in a minority. In the Bombay Presidency they are about 19 per cent, and in the Madras Presidency they are about 6 or 7 per cent, though, no doubt, in Coorg they have got a separate administration. So the Kanarese-speaking people, being in a minority, are always hampered in the matter of a separate province for themselves. The Kanarese-speaking people are cut up into so many different communities in each administration so much so Karnataka is like a body which is dismembered and each part is always in search of its soul. The agony of such a body can very well be realized by the Government and everybody concerned. I need not and I cannot sufficiently describe the agony which the Kanarese-speaking people are put to on account of this dismemberment. I therefore need not dwell very much on the necessity of the Karnataka Province. This question has been under the consideration of the Kanarese-speaking people for over 20 years. And time after time they have given expression to this opinion of theirs from various platforms. The Government of India also have recognized that hereafter provinces should be distributed on a linguistic basis. As early as 1912 in the Coronation Despatches of the Viceroy and also the Secretary of State they have adopted this as the guiding principle. In 1919 the Montagu-Chelmsford Report also clearly sets out, as also the

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Government of India Act, that when any people speaking a particular language express their desire through their legislature that they should have a separate Government and a separate province, the Viceroy should give expression to it. It is embodied in section 52-A of the Government of India Act which says:

'The Governor-General in Council may, after obtaining an expression of opinion from the Local Government and the local legislature affected, by notification, with the sanction of His Majesty previously signified by the Secretary of State in Council, constitute a new Governor's Province under the administration of a Deputy Governor to be appointed by the Governor-General and may in such case apply, with such modifications as appear necessary or desirable, all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to Governors' Provinces or provinces under a Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner, to any such new province or part of a province.'

'The Kanarese-speaking people, Sir, have about the year 1926 in the Karnataka Unification Conference which was held at Belgaum I believe under the presidency of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, and to which representatives both from Bombay and Madras attended, unequivocally given expression to this view and this feeling that a Karnataka Province is an absolute necessity and that it should be brought into existence. Then again, Sir, in about 1926, the then hon. Dr. U. Rama Rao moved a resolution in the Council of State to the effect that a Karnataka Province should be brought into being immediately. He was then informed, Sir, as the report of the discussions would show, by the spokesman of the Government that it was a matter which ought to be first moved in the local legislature.

'Then again in 1929 on August 8 a resolution was moved in this Council by Mr. P. Siva Rao, the then Member for Bellary, supported by all the Members from South Kanara as well as by all the Members from Bellary, and it was carried unanimously. But still, Sir, nothing has been done in the direction of the creation of a Karnataka Province.

'Then again, Sir, this matter was also placed before the All-Parties Conference which produced the Nehru Report, and the advocates of the Karnataka Province placed all the material before them and convinced them of the necessity for a separate Karnataka Province. The Nehru Report gives the first place for the creation of a Karnataka Province. This is what they say in that Report:—

'As regards this question, we cannot of course decide it finally. We feel that the advocates of unification have *prima facie* established their right. If I am asked to say which is the most important principle to be taken into consideration in the formation of a new province, I would answer most unhesitatingly language unity for more reasons than one.'

'Such being the case, in spite of all this expression of opinion on the part of the Karnataka people through their legislatures, the Madras Government do not seem to have supported it. The part played by the Madras Government reminds me of a proverb in Kanarese which says that even if God is willing to give something to the worshipper, the wily priest intervenes and prevents God from granting the boon. Though the Viceroy and the authorities higher than the Madras Government were willing to create a separate province, the Madras Government like that wily priest who stood in the way of granting the boon, prevented step by step the creation of a Karnataka Province and have not taken any steps in this direction. What I would submit is that the Madras

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Government should take a more lenient and sympathetic view of the case and I would appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member who is in charge of this department to consider the difficulties under which the Kanarese-speaking people are labouring not only in this province but in the other provinces also and give effect to their long-standing grievance and bring about this unification which has been a long cherished desire of these people. Besides, the question of the creation of a Karnataka Province has been given a further impetus and importance by the question of the future of Coorg. Coorg which is a predominantly Kanarese-speaking district would have joined Madras if it was assured a separate district administration. But, when the Coorg Government consulted the Madras Government the latter would not give that assurance. Now, therefore, they are thinking of joining Mysore. One day or other a Karnataka Province is to be formed. If Coorg joins Mysore now, it would be a distinct loss to any future Karnataka Province. Hence I would add, Sir, that if this question is not given the earnest and immediate consideration which it deserves Karnataka would stand to lose a very valuable and important part of it, viz., Coorg."

Mr. C. INDRAYYA:—"I second it."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHAUDARI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move my amendment to the resolution—

"For the words "simultaneously with the inauguration of the new constitution in India," substitute the words "and for this purpose, this Council further recommends the appointment of a committee for investigating the financial obligations involved in the creation of the Andhra Province, fixing the boundaries and the capital of the new province and other connected matters"."

"Sir, at the outset, I want to make my position quite clear. I do not intend my amendment to be of a dilatory nature or in any way to shelve the question of the Andhra Province. I feel, Sir, that the question of the Andhra Province depends largely on sentiment; and sentiment like religion, has been in history, one of the greatest motive powers which has always swayed the masses of a country to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and action. I do not, in any manner, wish to stand in the way of this sentiment for the creation of an Andhra Province. The desirability of re-constituting provinces on a linguistic basis has been recognized for a long time by the foremost political organizations in the country; and the Simon Commission have set their seal of approval on such a demand, especially for the creation of an Andhra Province. But, Sir, I do not want a resolution of this type to be rushed through this Council in a hurry; I want that this subject should be discussed from all points of view and that a definite, well-thought-out scheme should be placed before His Majesty's Government, so that such a demand might at once receive sympathetic and favourable consideration at the hands of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, the Secretary of State for India and the Imperial Parliament.

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“ My next point, Sir, is that the question of the Andhra Province need not be unnecessarily tacked on to the inauguration of the new Constitution in India and hence my proposal to omit the words to that effect at the end of the original resolution. Again, I do not want to be misunderstood as saying that this question should not be decided in time to be brought into effect at the inauguration of the new Reforms. But, I desire to point out in this connexion that fears have been expressed in certain quarters, and I feel there is reason behind them, that no cause should be given for further delay in the ushering in of the Reformed Constitution by bringing in fresh points for decision at this late stage; and our cause would in no way lose its strength, simply because we do not press for the creation of the new province simultaneously with the introduction of the new Constitution.

“ I have already stated, Sir, that the move for a separate Andhra Province is largely based upon sentiment and that it is not my intention to oppose that sentiment in any manner; but, Sir, as a representative of the ryots in this Council, and as a ryot myself, it is my duty to see that in achieving our demand, no financial burdens of a crushing nature are imposed upon the cultivators of the soil. Sind and Orissa will be object lessons to us in this matter. We are yet to know whether their separation as independent provinces will place them in a more favourable position than at present with regard to finance and whether they will confer any greater benefit on the masses inhabiting those provinces. My impression is that their financial position would not be very happy. I know, that in the matters of extent of territory, population and the richness of the soil as well as its inhabitants, the Andhras stand in a more favourable position than those provinces. Yet, Sir, I think that this question of finance is worthy of serious consideration at the hands of an expert committee.

“ Again, Sir, the questions of the boundary and the capital for the Andhra Province are not such as can be decided subsequent to its creation, but must be decided upon fairly unanimously prior to pressing our demand. I have in my mind the unfortunate experiences we had with regard to fixing the headquarters of the Andhra University and the subsequent decision of the Ceded districts and Chittoor to keep out and continue to be included in the Madras University. It should be remembered also in this connexion, that a complete scheme, with all the details worked out, would evoke greater sympathy and carry conviction to the minds of the Secretary of State for India and the Imperial Parliament.

“ As I have already stated, Sir, I do not intend my amendment to be of a dilatory nature which would shelve the question for the present. So I would request the Government, if my amendment is accepted by this House, to immediately appoint a committee for this purpose, with powers to tour and take evidence wherever necessary, a committee representative of all the interests concerned and the personnel of which would command the confidence of the people in the Andhra country. This committee will produce a complete picture of the new province demanded by this resolution; and both the Andhras and the Imperial

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Parliament can face the problem with full knowledge of its implications. Sir, I want hon. Members of this House to remember that this is not the first time when similar resolutions were discussed in this Council. Previous Councils have passed such resolutions but nothing has come out of them. We want a better result this time and we desire that this resolution should receive earnest attention at the hands of the Government. For these considerations, Sir, I beg to move my amendment, which I have already read out at the beginning, and request all sides of the House to support it."

The amendment was duly seconded.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After Lunch 2-35 p.m.)

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I move—

'Add at the end of the resolution, the words "with Madras as its capital".'

"It may be necessary that if some other amendments moved already are carried out in this Council, the position of the words I now moved will have to be changed. Sir, before dealing with the question of the capital of the Andhra Province I may be permitted to say a few words with regard to the necessity and desirability of having a province for the Andhras and for the matter of that the Kanarese and Malayalam speaking people also and may I add Tamil. The necessity for dividing this large country into more provinces has been recognized time after time not only by Moderates, not only by Congressmen but many a time by the Government themselves. So long ago as 1911 in the famous Despatch of Lord Hardinge, reference has been made to the boundaries of various provinces to the effect that they were formed with no intelligible principle and that if administration were to be carried on more efficiently there was necessity for changing the boundaries. Subsequent to that, Sir, when the constitutional changes during 1917 and 1918 were thought of, reference has been made by Lionel Curtis to this defect and he suggested that it would be advisable that the provinces should be smaller and be based on a linguistic basis. Reference to that aspect of the problem has been made by the Montford Report. It is necessary for me to quote from that Report in extenso. The Report says:

'We are impressed with the artificial, and often inconvenient character of existing administrative units. We have seen how historical reasons brought them about. We cannot doubt that the business of the Government would be simplified if administrative units were both smaller and more homogenous. . . . It is also a strong argument in favour of linguistic or racial units of Government that, by making it possible to conduct the business of legislation in the vernacular they would contribute to draw into the arena of public affairs men who were not acquainted with English.'

"Then, Sir, provision is made in the Government of India Act. Reference has already been made to section 52. And although in this Council two resolutions have been passed in favour of constituting an Andhra Province it seems to me that the Local Government has not taken sufficient steps in order to give effect to these resolutions. No doubt they may say that they had taken a neutral attitude and had

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only sent up the Reports of the Council. I may refer to another committee which cannot be accused of being too nationalistic and which cannot be accused of being inexperienced. It would be of interest to know that the committee consisted of Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Maharaja of Burdwan, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Arthur Froom, Sir Sivaswami Ayyar, Sir Moncrief Smith, Mr. Jinna and Dr. Parajpye. Most of them are experienced administrators and some of them are Government officials. This is what they say at page 51:

'These units have been shaped as explained in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report by the military, political or administrative exigencies or conveniences of the moment and with small regard to the natural affinities or wishes of the people.'

"Again, Sir, they say that the number of such units should be small: 'We are now considering the difficulties in the working of Responsible Government in India, and we feel that these difficulties are much enhanced by reason of the large size of several provinces, their artificial and unnatural boundaries and the want of homogeneity in their populations.' This was said so long ago as 1924. Subsequent to that event the Government of India in their statement submitted to the Statutory Commission practically admitted the soundness of the principle of dividing this province into much smaller homogenous units. Reference was made to them in the first volume of the Statutory Commission.

"It seems to me, Sir, that there is some misapprehension with regard to the proposal of provinces on linguistic basis. It is said that because we want provinces on linguistic basis, the results of that will be this country will be cut up into a very large number of provinces. Secondly, it is said that because it is not possible to bring all the area speaking one language under one province, you cannot have a province. One objection to the idea of dividing this country on linguistic basis is that the Indian States also consisted people speaking those languages. Because in Hyderabad and Mysore there are some Telugu-speaking people, how can we have a province of people speaking Telugu? From the fact that we want provinces based on linguistic considerations, it does not necessarily follow that all the Telugu-speaking people should be in one province. I maintain, that for good reasons, a particular area speaking one language may be divided into two provinces. If it is too large I do not see, Sir, any reason why the particular area speaking one language should not be divided into two provinces. Only the converse, viz., that in one province there can be many languages, is not true. Because we cannot have a province for all the Telugu speaking people, to say let us not have any province at all is not sound. We really believe that we are going to develop democratic institutions in the future. What is democracy if you cannot see that the average man who contributes tax to the coffers takes sufficient interest in the administration of the country? Can you really expect the administration to be carried on efficiently if the speeches that are made in this Council in English are not understood by the people? Can you really expect that I ask you, Sir, especially in future under the new Reforms? Many a time I have referred in this Council to the difficulty experienced on

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account of the administration being carried on in the English language. It is deplorable when we see the result of it in the Telugu-speaking areas. Take, for example, elementary education. Inspectors who do not know Telugu—probably they may have passed some Telugu test for the purpose of satisfying the service rules—these inspectors have to examine the Telugu the pupils studying in our elementary schools, and the inspection ends only in sham. It is the result of having a polyglot province, a province speaking so many languages. I think the linguistic principle is a very sound principle to be followed in the delimitation of provinces. An administration based on linguistic considerations will certainly be more efficient than it is now. I lay stress not only on linguistic considerations, but there are other considerations also. One of these considerations is this. Especially when we are going to develop a Federal Government for certain purposes and autonomous provinces for certain other purposes, I am certain that it is better to have much smaller area for each province. Madras is too big an area for a province under the Federation. Under the Federal scheme, the functions of the provinces will be separated from those of the Government at the Centre."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has exceeded his time-limit."

MR. K. KOTI REDDI:—"With a few more words, I shall close. I have explained to you the necessity of having provinces of a much smaller area than you find now as in the Madras Presidency.

"With regard to my amendment to make Madras as the capital of the Andhra Province, some of my friends may look upon it with wonder or with some other feeling which I do not want to describe. But, I consider, Sir, that we have sufficient reasons for having Madras as the capital of the proposed Andhra Province. First of all, I may say that so far as Madras is concerned, every language unit of this Presidency has as much claim for Madras as the other. When the East India Company came and established its fort here, Madras was a fishing village, and it has now grown into a big city with more than six lakhs of people. I say therefore that Madras belongs to all the people of the Presidency, whether Tamils or Telugus. Secondly, we have the historical reason that it is the Andhra King that gave the territory of Madras to the British. For this reason, we have a claim for Madras as much as any other people. Madras has other advantages from the point of view of Andhradesa. Many buildings are here which can be used for the capital. Otherwise, how are you going to compensate us for having spent so much money on buildings if Madras is not going to be the capital? By this I do not mean that I want my Tamil brethren to go out of Madras. A part of Madras can be set apart for the purpose of headquarters of the Andhra Province. In Madras, we Telugus can live together with Tamils and others and rub shoulders with each other like brethren, as Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar wanted. It is possible to have Madras as the capital for two provinces. With these words, Sir, I move my amendment."

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ I rise, Sir, to second the amendment made by my hon. Friend Mr. Koti Reddi. In doing so, I have got a few observations to make. I am in a position of having to choose one of too many good things. Each amendment which has been proposed by various speakers is good enough. Nobody can possibly take exception to an amendment that districts in which Kanarese population live should be made a separate province. Again, can you possibly object to sentiments expressed with regard to having a separate Kerala Province? Therefore, one is in a very difficult position to choose which amendment has got to be supported. But if we go into the matter a little more deeply, we shall be able to find out that various claims have been made on behalf of various provinces of subsequent origin. The first claim for a linguistic province emanated from the Andhras, and they had by this time been able to convince the people belonging to other districts and people using other languages that their claim is well-founded and that the consideration of the question of the formation of a separate province that is purely Andhra should be first tackled. Perhaps, this question has come up before this Council many times before. Even the Round Table Conference and the Joint Select Committee view this proposition with favour. Though the Provincial Government was at one time in favour of recommending the formation of a separate Andhra Province, and though the Raja of Bobbili who leads the biggest party in this Council was a very enthusiastic supporter of that cause, subsequently it would appear that his view underwent some change, and that is why this motion is again revived in this Council. But I am glad to find that even among his own ranks there is a divergence of opinion with regard to the opinion expressed by the Raja of Bobbili recently. Therefore, we may take it for certain that the claim of the Andhras for a province of their own, in spite of the changing opinion of the Raja of Bobbili, stands on a really firm foundation. I do not think it is going to be impractical politics. As for the near future, I am inclined to view the whole discussion as merely academic (laughter). But the passing of a resolution in favour of an Andhra Province will certainly strengthen the sentiment and the desire of the Andhras to have a province of their own.

“ Now, if Madras is not going to be the capital for such an Andhra Province, as my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, wants it to be, the Andhras will be faced with two difficulties. In the first place, the difficulty as has been pointed out by Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, is that Chittoor and Ceded districts will secede from the new Andhra Province, and that will not be pressed if Madras is made the capital, as any other place if made capital would be far away from the Ceded districts and Chittoor, as in the case of the Andhra University that memorable event of establishing the University centre at Vizagapatam has given rise to many suspicions in the minds of people who inhabit the Ceded districts and Chittoor. If Madras should be made the capital, that fear would be considerably allayed. Also, if Madras is made the capital, it will minimise the cost of building big public offices, and the new Andhra

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Province will not be mulcted of large sums of money in initial outlay for establishing the capital. With these few observations, I desire to second the amendment of my Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, from the several speeches we have been treated to in this Council, it is clear that so far as the principle is concerned, namely, of having the province redistributed on a linguistic basis it commends itself to the Members of this House. If there are any who do not think so, they will be very few indeed. There are obvious advantages connected with the administration of a province which has the common tie of a common language. The real point which has been given expression to by various speakers is how far that principle can be given effect to. As a matter of fact, we have not faced the issue squarely till now, and I think it is time that we did so and decided whether it was practicable to have the province redistributed on a linguistic basis. We shall say whether it could be brought about, or whether there are any and if so what obstacles there are in the way. If these difficulties can possibly be surmounted, it will be worthwhile to overcome them. For that purpose, I ask the Government to appoint a Committee of officials and non-officials to go into the matter thoroughly and report on the practicability of having the province redistributed on a linguistic basis and I propose for the acceptance of this House the amendment which is in my name, namely—

'For the words between "pleased" in line 2 and "with" in line 4, substitute the following:—

"to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to report on the re-distribution of this Presidency on a linguistic basis".'

"I do not think, Sir, I need say more on the point."

* Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"In seconding this amendment, I beg to make a few observations, Sir. The difference of language also, we must remember, connotes difference of culture. All the provinces in India except the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces, have become homogenous by this time. Orissa was taken away from Bengal and tacked on to Bihar. Now it is being taken away from Bihar also, so that Bihar will become a purely Bihari province and Orissa will be a purely Orissa province. From the Bombay Presidency, Sind will be taken away, and only Gujarat, Maharashtra and Carnatic will remain in the Bombay Presidency. Here in Madras, we have got so many linguistic provinces brought under one administration called the Madras Presidency. Sir, the time has come for these provinces of Madras and Bombay to be reconstructed and redivided into different provinces on the basis of the language.

"As I said at the beginning of my speech, this difference of language 3 p.m. connotes difference of culture. Bengal has got its own culture which is quite different from the Hindustani or Gujarati culture. So also, throughout the world, every culture is connected with a language and it is the difference of language that makes the difference of culture.

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All people are developing themselves on their own national lines. India being a sub-continent, so many languages are spoken and there are so many different cultures. At the same time, there is one supreme culture which I call the Hindustani culture; the other cultures are sub-cultures. All provinces must develop on their own provincial lines. There is also something in the name. People like to be proud of their country. Bengalis are proud that they are Bengalis; they have got one homogenous province and they are developing on lines which are characteristically Bengali. Andhras like to have a province to call their own; so also Tamils. But nobody can be proud of the Madras Presidency, for what does it connote? It means a mixture of different people living under one administration. There is nothing to make Andhras, Tamils or Malayalis to feel as if they form one people and have one culture. They have got different cultures and are speaking different languages. Each wants to develop in its own way, and it must be given the opportunity. We have got now the Andhra University. That was a very good thing that was done. Because there is Andhra University, practically the Madras University has become Tamil University; it ought to convert itself into a Tamil University. When the Telugu districts are taken from it, Madras will become a Tamilian province. The argument that some provinces will be small and therefore they will not be financially strong enough to have a separate administration, that argument has never appealed to me. In the case of Sind, we have been agitating for its separation on the linguistic basis, not because it contains a larger Muslim population. On linguistic ground alone, I at least supported that proposition. Now, Sind has to be separated in spite of the fact there are some financial difficulties about it. We must have cheaper administration; if a province cannot be a Governor's province, let it be under a Commissioner. Coorg is a Commissioner's province with a legislative council of its own. I do not see why Kerala should not be a small province by itself. The question of smallness or largeness should not trouble us at all. I find Sind has got a population of 3 millions, whereas Malabar has got a population of more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions. Karnataka has got $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions. I do not see why Kerala also should not become a separate province. Either South Kanara should be added to Bombay Presidency or North Kanara should be included in the Madras Presidency if Karnataka cannot be formed a separate province. To divide Karnataka between two provinces, viz., between Bombay and Madras, is not at all proper. On these grounds, I second the proposition that redistribution of districts should take place on linguistic basis and that a Committee should be appointed to go thoroughly into the question."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The main resolution as well as all the amendments are for the discussion of the House.

"I have to remind the House that we have to take up the adjournment motion at 4 o'clock. We have only 55 minutes before us, and if the House is desirous of having a vote on the subject to-day, we shall have to close it much earlier, at 3-45 or so. I think there are several

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hon. Members who are anxious to speak on this motion. So it depends on how the Members arrange among themselves to speak on this motion."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"So far as I have followed this debate I find hardly two gentlemen agree to a proposition though Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar said that very few gentlemen here would disagree with his. I am one of those who totally disagree with the faulty view taken by several speakers with regard to the dismemberment of the Madras Presidency, that there are cultural differences between Telugu people, Tamil people, Kanarese people and Malayalam people. I fail to see such cultural differences. What are the fundamentals of cultural differences? I take all to be of one stock, that is, the Dravidian stock. All these languages are born from one common stock. As far as I can see, there are only two cultures predominant in India, i.e., the Hindu culture and the Muhammadan culture. How is an Andhra Muhammadan different from a Tamil Muhammadan or a Malayali Muhammadan, or how is an Andhra Hindu different from a Tamil or Malayali Hindu? How are the customs of Muhammadans speaking one language different from those speaking some other language? And how are the customs of Hindus in one part of the Presidency different from those living in other parts? With reference to the Marumakkattayam customs in Malabar I may say that Marumakkattayam was not a monopoly of the Malayalis. I was recently reading a book on Malasia; even in such a distant place there is the system of inheritance through women. That is one of those remnants of ancient society which has stuck to the Malabar people and which fortunately is sought to be wiped out by the measure which was passed in this Council last year.

"I believe I have met the arguments put forward as to culture. I may add one more reason with reference to the cultural claims. For example, the songs that are sung by the Hindus in Malabar are the songs composed in Telugu by Tyagaraja who lived in Tamil area. We appreciate them and some of us have gone even to the length of studying Telugu for the purpose of understanding the meaning of those songs.

"Then there is another matter, I want to refer to. Mr. Harischandrudu made a complaint with reference to the paucity of Andhras in the Secretariat. It may be so in other places also. I am sick of this cry about appointments. After all, most of the resolutions in this Council and the speeches delivered are with reference to the distribution of appointments. It is very sickening to find gentleman after gentleman rising in their place and saying, 'my community has not got this appointment, my community has not got that appointment,' and so on. Why? Because they have failed to take advantage of circumstances happening around them. People who have taken advantage of circumstances will come to the forefront. I do not for a moment think that Andhradesa is lacking in intelligence. I believe they are on a par with any other people in the world and are able to hold their own. I personally think the complaint made that in the Andhradesa the Tamil people are holding all higher appointments in the services, that cannot bear scrutiny, just like the other complaint of the Tamil people with reference to others.

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Then turning to what my friend Mr. Palat has said, he also repeated this cultural difficulty. He referred to the United States of America. Taking the history of the United States, they started with thirteen States which had one language culture, that is, the English language; other States were annexed in course of time and they adopted the same culture. America expanded itself westward and reached the Pacific Ocean, and the remaining portions were annexed one after another and formed separate States. There is absolutely no comparison between these States and the Madras Presidency.

Then my hon. Friend, Mr. Palat, referred to the question of recent resettlement in Malabar and he seemed to be very optimistic in the matter. He said that the Collector of Malabar could remedy the grievous wrong that has been done with regard to the enhancement of taxes. But I do not agree with him in thinking that the Collector of Malabar would have looked on the question with a more lenient eye than the Government of Madras. On what do the Government of Madras proceed? On the reports of the Collectors. They get reports from the various officers concerned and it is only after the reports are carefully studied they pass orders. So, the man on the spot is really responsible for the Malabar settlement. Does he think that it will profit Malabar if it is cut off from the Madras Presidency and put in the hands of an officer answering to the description of Collector? Does he think that the two great measures that we have been able to put on the statute book, that is, the Malabar Tenancy Act and the Marumakkattayam Partition Act could have been *fait accompli* if Malabar was a province by itself? Certainly, the smaller the area, the more liability there is far a small oligarchy to run the whole State, and it is quite natural to suppose that the forces of reaction would be very strong, and I for one would think that but for the valuable assistance we had got from our Tamil and Telugu friends here who had that mental detachment to look upon these things without any local prejudice, we would not have been in a position to carry on these two measures which have elevated the condition of the people of Malabar to a very great extent. I certainly think we would not have been able to do that but for their assistance; and if we were only in a Malabar province we would have been stewing in our own juice.

Mr. Palat raised the question of appointments. Here Harischandrudu says that Malabar is over-represented in the services in Madras and other places outside Malabar.

3-15 P.M. "Mr. Palat complains on the other hand that it is likely that Malabar would suffer. But I am perfectly hopeful, Sir, and I take an optimistic view that, as a matter of fact, my community and the other communities in Malabar will be able to take care of themselves whether Malabar is cast with the Madras Presidency or even with the Bombay Presidency. It is not a material point, as I said.

I would conclude by saying that if people in the Legislative Assembly complained and are complaining about the separation of Burma from India, if they think that it is exploiting for some ulterior

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purpose, why should we want to dismember our Presidency and at the same time join others in complaining that Burma should not be separated as it is part of the Indian Empire, and Indians have interests there. Similarly, if the Madras Presidency is to be dismembered and cut up, what is to happen to our common interests and our common progress? I would therefore deprecate the idea of any such separation.

"Similarly, I would also deprecate the idea of thinking on tribal lines. If we do so, we would be setting back the hands of the clock by one hundred years. What has English education done to us? A great benefit that it has done us is to unify us in spirit and in sentiment. Now we have one common goal. If any attempt is made to create separate standards of life, etc., it will be nullifying the effects of the English education we have had for the last one hundred years. If we go into the subject more deeply, I submit we can find various arguments based on historic truth against the motion for separation.

"Again, we do not know where this separation craze will stop. To-morrow the Tamil parts might say that they would like to go back to the ancient times. Pandiyas and Cholas might like to have separate provinces and if this process of disintegration goes on, North Malabar might like to be created a province and South Malabar might say the same thing. In fact, Malabar could be split into fourteen little provinces with a little sovereign at the head of each. I submit, Sir, this process must be discouraged and the House will, I believe, put down this attempt with a strong hand."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I really sympathise with Mr. Harischandrudu for wanting a separate province. It is the economic condition that makes even nations and countries fight against one another. It is a great mistake on the part of the Madras Services Commission to have dumped a number of Malayalees and the Tamils into the Telugu areas. I find that in nine of the Telugu and Ceded districts, of the 44 supplemental minor ministerial appointments made in the year 1932, 31 of them were Malayalees, ten Tamils, only one Telugu and two Kanarese-speaking people. This state of affairs will irritate anybody. It is the duty of the hon. the Revenue Member to see that some genuine attempt is made to remove this irregularity and create better feeling. (A voice: Not appoint Malabar people?) No. Malayalees are our own people. (Laughter.) Why not send away the Malayalees and Tamils to the Tamil districts and bring in Telugu people to the Telugu parts? There are a number of Telugu graduates trying for appointments for the last three or four years. I know the names of many of them. The Madras Services Commission ought to have done this, but it has not done so. That is why I tabled a resolution to abolish the Commission once for all. Why should it irritate our Andhra brethren by sending so many non-Andhras there?

"Sir, I may tell Mr. Harischandrudu that we are getting on well now and that there is no need for disturbing our relationships. The only problem facing us is that the Telugu people want their share in the administration. And so do the others. We must face the problem

[Mr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar] [2nd August 1933]

and solve it satisfactorily, in the manner we did with regard to admission to the Medical College. In regard to the admission to this College, the hon. the Raja of Bobbili in the Local Self-Government Department desired that 50 per cent of the admissions should go to the candidates from Telugu-speaking districts and it was done. With regard to admission to the Medical School also, we selected candidates from each district. If this practice is adopted in regard to appointments by proper arrangements being made by the Government to that end, there will be no difficulty; otherwise there will be trouble like this. In this connexion I must thank my hon. Friend Mr. Raman Menon, who traced the ancestry of us all to the Dravidian stock. Yes, we are all of the Dravidian stock. But if the Telugus want their proper share in the administration, they must be given satisfaction. All people, Tamils, Telugus, Malayalees, Kanarese-speaking ones, Muhammadans, Christians and others should have their share of the Secretariat and other departments. Of course all these people are not anxious for jobs as my hon. Friend Mr. Raman Menon said. They do not want these appointments for the money value thereof; but they want them for the sake of the power the appointments connote. They want to occupy these key positions so that they may be useful to the people in their districts. I request therefore that in the key positions the communities should be represented so that there may be mutual respect and mutual trust for one another among the various communities. If this will be assured, I can request Mr. Harischandrudu not to press his motion.

“Sir, I am very glad that Mr. Raman Menon spoke out lucidly on the question of culture. As he said, we have a common culture, an almost common language and a common interest. People speaking Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kanarese and Maharashtra languages come from the same stock, the Dravidian stock. The Andhras are a chief branch of that Dravidian race. Five thousand years ago when there was an invasion by the Aryans, the Andhras who were occupying the territory between Guzerat and the Ganges valley, were assisted by the Chera, Chola and Pandya kings of the South and defeated the invaders. History supports my statement. So the historian says, Aryans were not able to conquer the Dravidians as barbarous invaders, but they did so as religious hermits. Similarly, about 600 years ago, when there was the threat of another invasion all the kings belonging to the Dravidian stock, made a small zamindar their head and their emperor, the Emperor of Bijayanagar and submitted themselves to be under his suzerainty. The commander-in-chief of the Emperor of Bijayanagar, Krishnadevaraya was a Tamil Mudaliyar. (Laughter.) (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: He was a Telugu Mudaliyar, Sir.) (Renewed laughter.) Let him be any Mudaliyar. So, what I am saying is that for the last 5,000 years we, Tamils and Telugus have been living together harmoniously. I am speaking of a historic fact. If you go to the Connemara Library, you can verify my statement and also from the volumes on ‘Castes and Tribes of Southern India’ by Thurston. Sir, we have lived together so long. We have one culture and one language in reality. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kanarese and Maharashtra languages have all got

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the same root words; only the terminations differ. For instance in Telugu, the termination is 'do' (దు). Except this difference in termination, all these languages are the same. For example the words for 'Thalai' (தலை), 'Kannu' (கண்ணு), 'Mookku' (மூக்கு), 'Chevi' (செவி) are the same in all these languages. Only the terminations are different. Now, what the child begins to learn from its infancy is the same in all these languages, i.e., 'Amma' (அம்மா), 'Appah' (அப்பா), 'Akka' (அக்கா), etc. I am mentioning these to show Mr. Harischandrudu that we are not separate. We have the same customs, the same religion, the same culture, the same language and the same outlook. We cannot be separated. I really congratulate the British Government for having constituted all this territory into one Presidency. But I do not know why they divided Karnataka between Bombay and our Presidency. That, however, is a different question. As I was saying, all our languages have the same root words. Take the word 'Avan' (அவன்) in Tamil. In phonetics அவன் becomes வன்; and with the Telugu termination 'do' (దు) it becomes 'Vandu' (వాండు). (వాండు) is pure gramyam and it conveys the same meaning as 'Avan' (அவன்) in Tamil. As they wanted to make the Telugu language light, they pronounced the word as (వాడు) but half a cypher is put between వ and డ, that is, Ardhanuswara. Those who know all the languages will be in a position to support my contention to indicate the suppression of full cypher. If the word is written without half a cypher (arthanuswar) it is a spelling mistake. So was the case with *ural* in Tamil, *rolu* in Telugu. And so is the case with all the Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese words. When even our languages are the same, I cannot understand why separation is asked for. In some districts there are both Tamils and Telugus and though both have separate headmen, Desayees for Telugus and Nattans for Tamils, when Tamils celebrate marriages and other ceremonies they invite and pay first respect to 'Desayees' the headmen of the Telugus and Telugus do the same with regard to Tamils. When we are thus interconnected, I ask Mr. Harischandrudu, how or why he wants separation. Is he going to ask to to be separated from his relations in the southern parts? There are so many Reddi gentlemen from the extreme north connected by blood with those in the extreme south. (Laughter.) Are you going to say that the hon. Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar shall have nothing to do with the Reddies of the north? And, between you Mr. President and Mr. M. K. Reddi, why should there be any barriers? It is impossible to conceive of separation under these circumstances and I wonder how Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar wants a committee to consider this question. Taking all these circumstances into consideration I would request Mr. Harischandrudu to withdraw his resolution." (Cries of 'The hon. the Revenue Member.')

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I see that there are more than 20 hon. Members anxious to speak on this motion. If the House is anxious to take a vote on this question to-day, I will have immediately to call upon the Revenue Member to speak."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"It is too early to call upon the hon. the Revenue Member to reply."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If that is the sense of the House, I would call upon Mr. Hameed Khan to continue the debate."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, I believe that this question of the separation of the Andhradesa from the rest of the Presidency has been considered twice or thrice in this very House and votes taken in order that the Madras Government might represent the wishes of the Andhra people to the Government of India and see that they received the serious attention of that Government.

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"Unfortunately it seems to me that the Government of Madras have not represented to the Home Government the feelings that exist among the Andhras for the establishment of a separate Andhra Province. When once the principle has been accepted both by the Government and the Congress and the latter has also in its constitution recognized the formation of provinces on a linguistic basis, viz., the Andhra Province, the Kerala Province and so forth, I do not think that Government should stand in the way of any people forming their own Province. When the people of certain provinces ask for a separate province without any division among themselves, we ought not to stand in their way and they should be given a separate province just like Sind or Bihar and Orissa. Whenever the question of the creation of certain new provinces is brought forward, the question of finance is brought in season and out of season by the Government. There are cases where financial questions ought to be looked into but does not the question of finance affect the formation of other provinces also, viz., Orissa, Sind and so forth. Of course there are many other considerations in constituting a separate province for the Andhradesa. There is no doubt that our administration has become very costly because we have got such a large area to be administered. The other thing is that we have got certain small provinces for the administration of which the cost will certainly go down if we separate them into new provinces. So if we separate these provinces, it will be possible for each province to adjust its expenditure according to its income.

"Another point that I would like to emphasize in this connexion is that hereafter in the legislatures the language that will be spoken will be the language of the people and we will be able to conduct our transactions in the Councils in the language of the people; so that we will have real democracy and not autocracy. The language of the respective Legislatures will be either Tamil, Telugu or Malayalam, as the case may be. In order to make democracy real and in order to make a large number of people take real interest in the administration of their province, it is necessary that our province should be divided on a linguistic basis. Of course the question will arise that Urdu language will suffer. I am sure it will not as long as it remains the second language of the people and it is encouraged by a majority of the people. Of course some of my hon. Colleagues added by way of amendments the formation of two or more provinces thus making the

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proposition in a way, ridiculous. The formation of a separate Andhra Province on account of its size stands on a different footing from that of other provinces. In the case of Kerala or Karnataka we have got very many difficulties. In the first instance if we are able to create at least one province, the claims of other districts for forming separate provinces can be considered later on. Instead of that, if we come forward now with proposals for the formation of so many other provinces also, neither this Government, nor the Imperial Government nor the Joint Select Committee will attach any importance to such proposals but would relegate them to the limbo of the future. Therefore I am sorry that hon. Members have thought fit to confuse the issues by bringing in these amendments. Of course my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, in his own diplomatic and statesmanlike manner has brought forward an amendment asking for the appointment of a Committee to report on the redistribution of this Presidency on a linguistic basis. I think in a way he has brought forward in his amendment the idea of the hon. the Chief Minister. I do not think it is necessary to go into that question now. When once the principle is accepted, it will not be very difficult for us to have a separate province in the case of Andhradesa as it has been done in the case of Bihar and Orissa or Sind, the details of administration being left to be decided by the province according to its own convenience. Therefore I hope the Council will pass this resolution for the formation of a separate Andhra Province."

Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"Sir, with regard to the question of formation of provinces on a linguistic basis, it has been said that there is only one culture, viz., the Dravidan culture so far as the Andhra Province is concerned. Now the question is 'are the Andhras prepared for the formation of a new province of their own?' One will have to address himself to that question. Now the hon. the Raja Sahib of Bobbili who is said to have approached the Under Secretary of State for the formation of an Andhra Province is not now believed to have such an idea. That is one point. Take the case of the Andhra University. That University was established for the benefit of the whole of the Andhra districts, for all the Andhra people. Mr. Yakub Hasan made a mistake in saying that the Andhra University was intended to serve only some of the Andhra districts. If a particular community is anxious to have a university or a province of its own, it ought not to mind any inconvenience that is caused. The Andhras do not want to have a province of their own at the expense of their convenience or amenities. My hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, was very vehement and eloquent about the formation of the Andhra University. Now will he explain why one district after another cut itself away from the jurisdiction of the Andhra University? Can he explain why that was done? If the Andhra culture was so very important, why should they cut away from the Andhra University?"

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"There are other universities with which they can affiliate themselves more conveniently."

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Sriman. M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"There may be 20,000 universities but you want one university to develop your culture. But you say 'We cannot go so far; we want to be detached.' So you are not prepared to put up with a slight inconvenience. That is the point I want to make.

"So far as my hon. Friend, Mr. Bhanoji Rao, is concerned his position is quite clear. He already wanted to have Vizagapatam as the seat of the Andhra University because it has got a Medical College. So if an Andhra Province is formed, he would naturally like to have the headquarters of the Andhra Government at Vizagapatam. It is all from a selfish point of view that this resolution is brought forward. On the other hand Mr. Harischandrudu may want that Bezvada should be the capital of the Andhra Province. The position of Ganjam is a different one. Now a portion of Ganjam is going to be tacked on to Orissa and in the consequent redistribution a portion of Vizagapatam will have to go in with Ganjam and Vizagapatam will go further down to West Godavari. Are the people of East Godavari prepared to lose a portion in favour of Vizagapatam and again are the people of East Godavari going to agree to two taluks being tacked on to West Godavari? If this is not done, what is real patriotism. Otherwise, I cannot understand how this resolution has been brought forward. It must have been brought forward with some selfish motive or other. So far as the Andhras are concerned, they are not prepared to have a province of their own. But so far as the Kanarese people are concerned, there are some reasons for their having a separate province of their own. Therefore, I think their case ought to be very sympathetically considered. It is said that Andhras are not getting their due share of appointments in the public service. It is true that there are some difficulties in their way, but they can be got over by applying other remedies. My hon. Friend, Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar, said out of irritation that certain appointments were not given to the Andhras. Mr. Harischandrudu has brought forward this resolution and I think he is quite right. All this has come out of irritation, and not out of a deep feeling of patriotism for the formation of a new province."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I think it is high time that we should cry halt to our movements for the formation of separate provinces on a linguistic basis, until we have accomplished our real objective, viz., the consolidation of a united India. Unless our educated people and our leaders feel that we are Indians first—and it has got a greater significance, greater importance and greater consequence than the idea of forming a separate Andhra, Karnataka or Kerala Province, there is no salvation for India. We must realize that in practice, and I do not think it advisable, for some time to come, to think about the formation of separate provinces. If people really mean business, then they must not consider about the Andhra Province now. They must feel that the interests of the whole country, viz., India should be given the first preference to any particular area, viz., either the Andhradesa or the Kerala or the Karnataka. I do not want you to consider about the formation of Andhra Province now. You may think of it afterwards.

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You must try to weld the whole of India into one homogeneous whole. That is the proper way of dealing with the question. The Englishman does not realize that the interests of England and India are one. Therefore we will have to wait until we get from him the recognition that all India is one. I hope that the examination of the White Paper to consolidate and weld India into one homogeneous whole has come to a successful termination and when Federated India becomes a *fait accompli*, then it will be time enough for us to think of dividing our Presidency or the whole of India on a linguistic basis.

“Therefore the more important thing, it seems to me, is to educate the people, to make them think that they are Indians first and then only Andhras, Karnatakas and so on. Until that is done, discussions of this kind will be merely of academical value. There are a number of Andhras in the Central Provinces, in Berar and in Mysore; are you going to take them also into your Andhra Province? If really the Andhras want to contribute something special, something of their own individuality to Indian culture, there is plenty of time to consider that question, there is plenty of time to decide whether an Andhra Province is necessary for that. Let us first of all get united, think of ourselves as Indians and then there is sufficient time for us to think of our individual cultures and civilization. That is the rule of nature. I want to ask: are we able to give anything to the world or to the Empire at large? What is our contribution? The way in which the hon. Member, Mr. Harischandrudu, has gone about the question is topsy-turvy. He says, we want a separate province because we want a separate university, we want a separate high court and so on. All that is good, no doubt, but is it not thinking of yourself first and then of the country? That is a state of affairs which nature does not contemplate and we cannot contemplate that state of affairs too, namely, myself first and my country last. That is a state of affairs which speaks of an abnormal state of mind and it should not be allowed to develop. Therefore, I submit to the House whether this question of an Andhra Province should be considered now or postponed to a later time. Of course, the Andhras are a very emotional people and they are easily carried away by their emotion. They are very good people and they have their own contribution in due time to make. On the other hand, our Tamilian friends are not emotional, they know what they do and they are intellectual. Unless there is a fusion of the two—emotion and intellect—each will be imperfect without the other. In India let there be a free mixing of the special qualities of the several people—the Malayalis, the Karnatakas, the Andhras, the Tamilians and so forth, the people of the north and the people of the south. Let us see what the result is. Till then any question of a separate province for any of these people will be of academic interest. Let me say plainly that if anyone now talks of ‘my province, my community’ and so on, it would show nothing but his selfishness. He wants something for himself and not for his country. So long as his own self-interest is not submerged in the bigger interests of the country as a whole or even the whole Empire, the time will not be ripe for consideration of the question of separate provinces.”

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p.m.

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* **Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR**:—"Sir, the Andhras want a separate province and they are certainly entitled to have one. At the same time, I will only ask them whether this is the opportune moment to raise this question. We now find that it is with the greatest difficulty that the constitution is being framed for the future Government of India and even as it is, it looks as if the constitution will not be ready as early as we originally expected. In spite of the great trouble taken by all the parties, even Provincial Autonomy, which was expected in 1933 and later in 1934, is not likely to be introduced till 1935. I think that the hon. Member, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, told us the other day that he expected the election, to take place in 1935. If things are going to get delayed like that, we should not be a party to further delay on our account. If the question about the provinces is raised to-day it will be a matter for the Joint Parliamentary Committee to consider and it will not be possible for them to come to an early decision. Perhaps a commission will have to be appointed to find out how this question could be tackled. The financial implications will have to be looked into. When the Commission's report is received by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, the question will have to be examined from the political standpoint how the franchise is to be adjusted, how the province is to be formed, what its financial and other relations should be with the Central Government and so on. All these questions cannot be solved in a single day. As I said before, I certainly sympathize with the claim that the Andhras should have a province of their own. In view of the fact that there will be a provision in the Federal Constitution to the effect that provinces may get divided if there is a demand for it, I ask the Andhras to consider whether the issue need be raised immediately and whether by so doing they would not be delaying the constitution that is to come. The country is now chafing at the delay in introducing the new constitution and we cannot blame anybody if we ourselves put obstacles in the way of framing the new constitution. It is only this aspect of the matter that I want to put before the Council. If I have risen to speak on this question at all, it is not to oppose the formation of an Andhra Province. I certainly sympathize with the Andhras in their attempt to form a province for themselves, but I ask whether it will not be possible for them to raise this question at a later stage after the new Constitution has been brought into being.

"One more observation, Sir. Now we find that in the whole of India the general wish is for unity. It is felt that we are unnecessarily disunited. It is said there was no need for Burma being separated from India. Why then this great hurry for subdivisions? I therefore suggest that the whole question might be raised at a more opportune moment."

Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is too late in the day to resist the claim of the Andhras to have a province of their own, for it has already been recognized by all sections of people and by the Government also as long ago as 1911. The claim seems to be just irresistible. I consider it unnecessary for me to go over the same ground covered by the previous speakers. The various conferences and the local bodies have repeatedly made this claim. This Council itself has given

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its considered opinion more than once. I believe, Sir, neither the Government nor any responsible official or non-official has in the past opposed the claim on the ground of finance, or the smallness of area or population, or inadequacy of the material resources or lack of a sufficient number of efficient administrators or lack of homogeneity in the population. To whatever religion the people belong, they have always felt alike the handicap of belonging to a larger Madras Province. I shall not deal with the various causes of irritation enumerated by the Chief Minister in his reply to the critics which he published in the local newspapers last month, but one thing seems to be clear: in attempting to meet his critics, the Raja Saheb gave up his case when he said that it was for the elected members of this Council belonging to the various linguistic areas to get together and frame an agreed scheme and that the Government would certainly consider all these matters. But why, I ask, should this patchwork, this unsatisfactory and inadequate remedy be resorted to? There are elements of discontent and smooth working of the Government might be difficult. It would give cause for anxiety to the Governor and his Ministers. Surely, Sir, this remedy is shortsighted and hesitating. Although, Sir, the Raja Saheb gave a formal recognition in the first part of his article to the claim of the Andhras and advised them to postpone their claim in the larger interests of the country, namely, the necessity of making a common cause with the whole of India in claiming reforms, yet, Sir, I believe in the end, he sought to discountenance the claim by advising them to rest content with the make-shift arrangement which has been referred to above. The question is now how best arrangements could be made for the Andhras to share the loaves and fishes of office or how best arrangements could be made to spend Government revenues on a population basis for the benefit of the Andhra districts, but the question is how best the Andhras could manage their own affairs. That is a matter which goes to the very root of the establishment of autonomous units in the Indian Federation. Knowing as I do, the mind of the Andhras, I have no hesitation in saying that the Andhras will not be satisfied with anything short of an autonomous province which will enable them to work out their own destinies as one of the units of the Indian Federation under the sovereignty of His Majesty the King Emperor."

As it was 4 o'clock, the debate on this subject was stopped and the adjournment motion was taken up.

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION REGARDING THE ORDER OF DISBANDMENT AND RE-EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS IN PUBLIC SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF RETRENCHMENT—*cont.* 4 p.m.

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

that the business of the House do stand adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter on urgent public importance to wit, G.O. No. 277, Public (Services) Department, dated 29th March 1933, regarding the order of disbandment and re-employment of persons in public service on account of retrenchment."

"I might state even at the outset that this motion of adjournment is not intended to record any vote of censure on the Government or on the policy which they appear to have adopted hitherto. On the other hand

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ Sir, in view of the assurance given by the hon. the Revenue Member that the question of addressing the Government of India once again and also the case for retaining the juniors are receiving attention, I do not wish to press the motion.”

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

VI.—ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have to announce that the following Acts received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the dates mentioned against each :—

Name of the Act.	Date of assent.
1. The Madras Marumakkattayam Act of 1932	12th April 1933.
2. The Madras Nambudri Act of 1932	12th April 1933.

“ The House will now adjourn and meet again on Monday, the 30th October 1933, at 11 a.m.”

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

2nd August 1933]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 62 (a) asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd August 1933, page 154 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 1473, L. & M., dated the 12th April 1933.

The President, District Board, Salem, has made an enquiry, at the instance of the Government, into the affairs of the Kumarapalayam panchayat. The enquiry has shown that the president's party and the opposition on the panchayat board are equally balanced, that the administration is practically at a standstill except for such business as the president and his party continue to dispose of at meetings held without the knowledge of the members of the opposition, that the president has been guilty of several serious irregularities and abuses of power and that he has dismissed the entire establishment of the panchayat.

2. It is clear that the panchayat board which is unable to exercise any effective check on the vagaries of its president and which is too pre-occupied with party strife to be able to discharge its duties to the villagers, has rendered itself incompetent to perform the duties imposed on it by law. Therefore the Kumarapalayam Panchayat Board, the Tiruchengodu Taluk Board and the Salem District Board are hereby called upon, under sub-section (2) of section 45-A of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, to show cause, so as to reach the Government within fifteen days from the date of this order, why the panchayat board should not be superseded for a period of one year under section 45-A (1) of the Act.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

E. CONRAN SMITH,
Secretary to Government.

To the President, Panchayat Board, Kumarapalayam.

„ President, Taluk Board, Tiruchengodu.

„ President, District Board, Salem.

Copy to the Collector of Salem.

„ Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

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APPENDIX II

[Vide answer to question No. 62 (g) asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd August 1933, page 154 supra.]

Proceedings of the Komarapalaiyam Panchayat Board at its urgent meeting held on Monday, the 24th April 1933, at 2 p.m. in the premises of the Komarapalaiyam Panchayat Board.

P R E S E N T :

M.R.Ry. J. K. Kandaswami Chettiyar Avargal (*President*).

„ K. V. Venkatasubba Ayyar Avargal and eight others (*Members*).

Read the G.O. No. 1473, L. & M., dated 12th April 1933, asking this Board to show cause why this Board should not be superseded for one year.

Resolution.—M.R.Ry. L. K. Lakshmana Chettiyar placed a written proposal seconded by G. Marimuthu Chettiyar, Vice-President, and supported by J. S. A. Subramania Chettiyar, K. V. Venkatasubba Ayyar and Muthukumara Mudaliyar at 2 p.m. to-day stating that ever since the new Board was constituted the President without functioning the executive powers of this Board as per law and discharging duties on his own accord and that without any reason dismissed this Board's servants including the scavengers and that he did not take interest in the income of the Board and in several ways caused loss to the Board and if that members pointed out the same he did not pay attention and that he, with the aid of the four members, rejected the resolutions of the other five members and that he issued notices to his *side* members and taking the advantages of the absence of members and in inconvenient day he frequently convened meetings and that villagers had not expected any benefit by this Board possessing party feelings and as this causes dishonour and contempt to the villagers and that Board is to be dissolved for one year in compliance of the G.O. No. 1473, L. & M., dated 12th April 1933.

The president and four members submit the following causes in support of the good administration of this Board:—

- (1) The budget for the year 1933-34 was passed by a majority including the opposition member.
- (2) House-tax scale for the year 1933-34 was passed and sanctioned by ten members unanimously.
- (3) On economical ground this Board cut the salaries and has earned a saving of Rs. 1,749.
- (4) The old servants were dismissed by the President for acts of disobedience and neglect of duties and that the newly appointed low-paid servants collected the taxes satisfactorily and the liabilities of the old Board were cleared up to Rs. 1,250 and that the balance of pay for three months were now paid to menials.

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- (5) The old Board had allowed the clerk, S. V. Appavu Pillai, to reside in the office building and illegally agreed for three years in a registration document for a higher rent of Rs. 11 per mensem and that was cancelled by the new Board and a building on Rs. 7 per mensem as rent is got up and the clerk, Appavu Pillai, was evicted from the office building.
- (6) We are prepared to prove that meeting notices to all members to all meetings were circulated.
- (7) As per advice of the Health Officer two new model latrines are constructed to the benefit of the villagers.
- (8) The old Board managed the petromax lighting and the new Board let it on contract and has effected a saving of Rs. 720 per annum.
- (9) The old Board leased the Weekly Market for Rs. 630 in public auction for the year 1932-33 but now the new Board for the year 1933-34 leased the same in auction for Rs. 1,634. Further there are high income in other leases.
- (10) The President and the Board discharge its functions according to law which facts may be verified by the benign Government by appointing a Government Officer for a further enquiry to understand the real things.
- (11) The enquiry of the President, District Board, was incomplete and that there were ill-feeling in the District Board election between the hon. Diwan Bahadur Ellappa Chettiyar and this Board President with four members which is a result of the present situation.
- (12) There was no disturbance either in the Board meetings or in the village.
- (13) After the reduction of salaries on 24th December 1932 to show sympathy petitions were submitted to the Government on 27th December 1932 and 30th December 1932.
- (14) We are of opinion that full details can be seen from the replies of our President to the President, District Board, on 26th February 1933, and we humbly request that the Government will be pleased to peruse the same.
- (15) This new Board was constituted on 20th June 1932 and till now did only good and there is no criminal case. Granting that there is equal party feeling neither the President nor this Board had done any illegal act. Therefore the Government will be pleased to peruse the statement attached and it will then be just and lawful to come to a decision.

We are of opinion that it will not be beneficial to the rate-payers if a special officer is appointed under section 45-A after the supersession of this Panchayat Board as it will result in high expenses.

We submit these causes with unanimity including President M.R.Ry. J. K. Kandaswami Chettiyar, K. K. Arumuga Mudaliyar, M. K. Palaniswami Chettiyar, Venkatachalam and Mr. K. Thammanna Chettiyar.

24th April 1933.

J. K. KANDASWAMI CHETTIYAR.

[2nd August 1933]

Extract from the Proceedings of the Tiruchengodu Taluk Board passed at its meeting held at Sankari on Tuesday, the 2nd May, 1933, at 2 p.m.

PRESENT:

M.R.Ry. L. Sengottuvela Gounder Avargal, President, and 19 others.

1. Read G.O. Ms. No. 1473, L. & M., dated 12th April 1933, calling upon this Board to show cause why the Komarapalayam Panchayat Board should not be superseded for a period of one year under section 45-A (1) of the Act in the circumstances stated therein.

Resolution.—Resolved that the Panchayat Board be superseded for one year. M.R.Ry. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder Avargal dissenting.

Reason for dissent.—It would have been better if the Government have deputed either the Collector or the Revenue Divisional Officer, who are not concerned with the Local Fund administration, to make enquiries in the matter and then passed orders after receipt of their reports, since there are party factions in the Panchayat Board, Komarapalayam, and the President, District Board, was expected to show partiality between the factious parties.

L. SENGOTTUVELA GOUNDER,
President.

Extract from the Proceedings of the special meeting of the Salem District Board held on 29th April 1933.

PRESENT:

[Non-delegated—Board—Komarapalayam Panchayat Board—Supersession—Notice to show cause against—Issued by Government.]

1. G.O. Ms. No. 1473, L. & M., dated 12th April 1933, calling on the Komarapalayam Panchayat Board, the Tiruchengodu Taluk Board and the Salem District Board under sub-section (2) of section 45-A of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, to show cause within 15 days from the date of receipt of the Government Order why the Panchayat should not be superseded for a period of one year under section 45-A (1) of the Act.

Note.—The petitions, dated 27th December 1932 and 30th December 1932 and telegram, dated 29th December 1932, from certain members of the Komarapalayam Panchayat Board containing allegations against the President of that Panchayat Board were transferred in Government Memorandum No. 122-1-A-2, L. & M., dated 19th January 1933, to the President, District Board, Salem, for disposal or report if necessary.

Again petition, dated 23rd January 1933, from certain members of the Panchayat Board and petition, dated 24th January 1933, from S. V. Appavu Pillai, clerk, Panchayat Board, and telegrams, dated 30th January 1933 and 4th February 1933, from M.R.Ry. Lakshmana Chettiyyar, member, Komarapalayam Panchayat Board, and from

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M.R.Ry. Palaniswami Chettiyar, representative of the Komarapalayam tax-payers, respectively, were referred in Government Memorandum No. 4485-A-1/A-2, dated 7th February 1933, to the President, District Board, for early enquiry and report.

Petitions were also received by the President, District Board, direct and through the Collector of Salem and the Inspector of Local Boards, all containing allegations against the President and some members of the Panchayat Board. Thereupon the President, District Board, held an enquiry into the matter at Komarapalayam one day and at Salem on another day. On these two occasions both the parties with their vakils were present. The result of the enquiry was reported to Government along with the petitions and telegrams referred to him by the Government. The Government have now observed that the President of District Board's enquiry has shown that the President's party and the opposition on the Panchayat Board are equally balanced and that the administration is practically at a stand-still except for such business as the President and his party continue to dispose of at meetings held without the knowledge of the members of the opposition that the President has been guilty of several serious irregularities and abuses of power and that he has dismissed the entire establishment of the Panchayat and that the Panchayat Board which is unable to exercise any effective check on the vagaries of its President and which is too pre-occupied with party strife to be able to discharge its duties to the villagers has rendered itself incompetent to perform the duties imposed on it by law.

Resolution.—In the circumstances stated in the note and in the interest of the villagers this Board has no objection to the supersession of the Komarapalayam Panchayat Board.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 73 asked by Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd August 1933, page 163 supra.]

I

Letter, dated 20th July 1933, from B. Thimmannacharya, landlord, Brahmar, South Kanara, to the hon. the Law Member.

In a general meeting of the villagers of Kergal, Nandanavan, Kambadakone, Heranjalu, Kirimanjeshwara, Uppunda, Bijur, etc., assembled at Nayakanakatte on the 11th of July 1933, the villagers thereof, after passing certain resolutions setting forth their grievances in respect of the recent notification by the District Forest Officer, North Mangalore, in the District Gazette of 24th January 1933, have authorized and instructed me, as their elected President, to submit a copy of the proceedings to you for kind consideration. The copy is herewith enclosed.

[2nd August 1933]

The Proceedings No. 560, dated 16th December 1932, of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, published in the above notification, entails serious suffering to those villagers as it seeks to deprive them of the use of the only forest on the waste products of which the cultivation of vast fields in those villages depends.

Favour of early action is solicited.

Enclosure.

Proceedings of the General Body meeting held on 11th July 1933 at Naikanakatte of No. 9, Kergal village of Coondapoor taluk, of the occupants of Kergal, Nandanavana, Kambadakone, Heranjalu, Kirimanjeshwar, Uppunda, Bijur and other villages.

PRESENT :

Koderi Narayana Karantha and others, in all, 305 persons.

1. Proposed by Naikanakatte Krishna Bhatta and seconded by Koderi Narayana Karantha, that M.R.Ry. Brahmar Var Timmainacharya be elected to be the president of the meeting, he being a wargdar of the locality and having experience of the same. He was unanimously elected as president.

2. Read notice published by the Forest Officer in *South Kanara Gazette* of 11th January 1933 about the proceedings of the Conservator of Forests, Madras, dated 16th December 1932, No. 569, that the concessions granted to the public to remove forest produce from reserve forests have been cancelled. The people of this locality have been from time immemorial bringing firewood, manure leaves and other forest produce for their daily agricultural and domestic purposes from Kusigudde, Guruvanakote and other adjoining reserve forests. Recently the Government has converted the forests into reserve forests ostensibly for the purpose of helping the public and has been obstructing step by step the use of such reserve forests by the public. The people through their representatives in Council agitated in regard to the same and the former Chief Conservator who knew very well the difficulties of ryots here had given free permission to bring green manure leaves, dried leaves, thorn, brushwood and other forest produce from all trees except classified trees. The present Chief Conservator, however, without enquiry has entirely cancelled all the aforesaid rights.

3. The meeting with great sorrow condemn the aforesaid notification cancelling the concessions as the same not only caused great hardship to cultivation but even the firewood required by people for their daily use has been made unavailable. When on account of the great distress the price of foodstuffs has gone down and people are experiencing great difficulties even in the proper and timely payment of assessments due to the Government, this order is sure to discourage all cultivation, and there is even the danger of lands going fallow. The notification which prohibits the people from taking the forest produce from which the Government gets not a single pie and which gets destroyed in the forest is really very hard which no civilized Government ought to support.

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4. This meeting regrets that the District Collector has not passed any orders till now either in the proceedings of the people of Baindur locality that sent to him or on the representations of the deputation that waited on the Collector when he came to Baindur.

5. The meeting feels that this notification will surely give rise to a lot of ill-feeling between the Government and the people and result also in unnecessary agitation and reprisals and hence the meeting humbly prays that the Local Government may be pleased immediately to cancel the notification and make the forest produce available to people as before.

6. The president of this meeting is hereby authorized to send copies of the proceedings of this meeting to the District Collector, the District Forest Officer, the Chief Conservator and Conservator of Forests, the hon. the Law Member to the Government of Madras, the President of South Kanara Landholders' Association and also the Legislative Council Members representing the district and to all the papers of the district.

NAIKANAKATTE,
11th July 1933.

TIMMANNACHARYA,
President.

II

Letter from M.R.Ry. K. R. KARANT Avargal, B.A., LL.B., Honorary Secretary, South Kanara Landholders' Association, Mangalore, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, No. 39, dated 2nd March 1933.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the proceedings of a public meeting of landholders held under the auspices of the South Kanara Landholders' Association at Mangalore, on 22nd February 1933 and I beg to draw your particular attention to resolution No. III contained therein. I shall thank you to acknowledge receipt of the same and kindly communicate to me the action which Government may be pleased to take on the matter.

Enclosure.

Proceedings of a public meeting of Landholders held under the auspices of the Landholders' Association, South Kanara, at 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 22nd February 1933.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A., LL.B., retired Assistant Sessions Judge and ex-M.L.C., was unanimously voted to the Chair.

Mr. K. R. Karant, Secretary to the South Kanara Landholders' Association and Convener of the meeting, explained the objects of the meeting.

III. Proposed by Mr. B. Manjaya Hegde, B.A., B.L., and seconded by Mr. M. N. Chowta, B.A., B.L., and unanimously passed.

"That this meeting strongly protests against the proposed policy of the gradual withdrawal of the concessions to the cultivators in the reserve forests of Government in the district, enunciated

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in the proceedings of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Ms. No. 560, dated 17th December 1932; and communicated to the Secretary of the Landholders' Association, by the District Forest Officer of North Mangalore, and the actual withdrawal of the concessions in some of the reserves from 1st April 1933.

IV. Proposed by Mr. B. Mahabala Shetty, B.A., B.L., and seconded by Mr. A. M. Mathias and passed unanimously.

"That a deputation consisting of the following gentlemen and others who may be co-opted by them and led by Mr. K. R. Karant, do wait upon the District Collector, to represent the grievances of the landholders of the district in regard to the matters contained in the above resolutions.

V. Proposed by Mr. A. M. Mathias and seconded by Mr. M. Shankernarayana Rao, B.A., B.L., that this meeting authorizes the Secretary of the Landholders' Association to communicate the proceedings of this meeting to Government, the local authorities and the M.L.Cs. of the district and the press.

Members of the deputation.

(1) Mr. A. B. Shetty, M.L.C., (2) Mr. M. S. Sreshta, M.L.C., (3) Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schannad, M.L.C., (4) Mr. U. C. Bhat, M.L.C., (5) Mr. K. R. Karant, (6) Mr. M. Shankernarayana Rao, (7) Mr. J. A. Saldanha, (8) Diwan Bahadur N. Subba Rao, (9) Mr. V. K. Nambesan, (10) Mr. K. S. Adiga and (11) Dr. K. Vittal Shetty.

J. A. SALDANHA,
Chairman.

III

Petition from the ryots and cultivators of Hospet and Todar villages, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department.

[Cancellation of forest rights and concessions.]

We the ryots and cultivators of the villages of Hospet and Todar villages respectively beg to pray that the cancellation of the rights and concessions in the Reserve Forest of Hosabettu and Todar villages may be suspended until an official or non-official inquiry is held with a previous notice of the charges against them. Because no such previous notice had been given to them and the order of Conservator of January 1933 cancelling the rights and concessions came to them as a surprise. We respectfully submit that such drastic measure are calculated to add considerably to our terrible sufferings in these days of woeful distress. We beg to urge that whatever be the charges on which the cancellation are based, as a body the villagers concerned are innocent. It is alleged that a number of classified trees have been found cut. But most of them are dried trees, or dried branches of trees. Many other cuttings can be explained if an opportunity is

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given to us. It appears that the Forest Department is under the impression that we have got large areas of Kumki lands. We beg to submit that they are far from adequate for the purposes of manure and other uses of cultivators. Hence, we obtained from Government the recognition of our immemorial rights in reserve forest to green manure leaves for manure and poles for planting beetle leaves-creepers. They are of absolute necessity just in the summer before the rains to be got from the reserve forests, without which we shall be reduced to a most pitiable condition. Hence our humble prayer for the suspension of the orders of Government pending an inquiry into the charges against us. We append a note explaining the origin and growth of the above-mentioned rights and privileges, which will prove how absolutely necessary they are for the maintenance of cultivation in our villages. If Government persist in their policy of cutting off our rights and concessions in reserve forests, we shall be driven from our villages each and every one, allowing the conversion of our once most flourishing villages into a grand dense jungle fit only for the rapid increase of wild animals. May Government be pleased in the name of humanity to have pity upon us poor cultivators.

We beg to remain, your most obedient servants.

We submit this memorial through the Secretary of the Landholders' Association of South Kanara, for being forwarded to the Government with a note of the history of forest rights and concessions by J. A. Saldanha, ex-M.L.C., Hosabettu Church, 2nd April 1933.

Adiraja Kadamba, Landholder, Hosabettu
and others.

Enclosure.

Forest grievances of cultivators in South Kanara.

[Note below petition of the villagers of Todar and Hosabettu villages, dated 2nd April 1933, by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, ex-M.L.C.]

The petition is submitted with a typewritten copy of it with reference to the previous correspondence and notes. A reference is also invited to proceedings in the Legislative Council specially those reported in XLI, 211-245 and LIII, 170 and 231. The main points for being urged are—

- (1) The rights of cultivators in villages to green leaves manure from adjoining reserve forests has been recognized from time immemorial and that without any fees, unlike in other districts, probably because of the ancient rights of village cultivators in forests and concession to cut brushwood beyond the Kumaki lands follows as a matter of course, restricted as it is within a certain distance.
- (2) No apparent ground is given for the cancellation of the privileges. If there have been abuses on the part of the people, no warning was given to them, nor notice to show cause against their cancellation.

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(3) The Todar and Hosabettu forests were formerly and have always been maintained for fuel purposes. But in the order of cancellation they are for the first time described as sandalwood reserves. Sandalwood plantation has been banished from this district as unsuitable and unremunerative. No change of the policy of the department has been notified. If there is a change in its policy, it may be expected to be carried out without prejudice to the rights and necessities of the cultivators in maintaining their fields and gardens—an inheritance of ages of immense labour and expenditure of money.

(4) The drastic manner in which the orders are carried out with only two or three months' notice savours of barbarous cruelty, not to speak of the injustice involved, especially in these days of terrible distress, which is more acutely felt in the interior villages than on the coast. It is hoped therefore that the pitiful and pathetic cry of the poor villagers will meet with fair and merciful treatment on the part of Government.

J. A. SALDANHA.

MANGALORE,
10th April 1933.

IV

Letter from the Honorary Secretary, the Catholic Association of South Kanara, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Mangalore, the 1st May 1933, No. 27.

I am directed to submit for your information and favour of necessary action the following resolution passed by the general body of the South Kanara Catholic Association:—

“That this meeting views with great concern the withdrawal of the privileges and concessions granted to the villagers in reserve forests, especially Todar and Hosabettu, and urge that the orders may be suspended pending an enquiry after due notice to the people concerned.”

A memorandum is being prepared showing the grounds on which the existing concessions should not be withdrawn. I am desired to request that meanwhile no final orders may be passed on the subject.

V

Abstract translation of petition from the ryots of Baindur, etc., villages.

The petition, which is in Kanarese, is a report of the proceedings of a public meeting held at Baindur (South Kanara district) on the 30th April 1933 under the presidentship of M.R.Ry. Yedtere Kristappa Shetty, in which the ryots of Baindur and the adjoining villages complain that the Forest department has all of a sudden withdrawn from the 1st April the concessions under which the local cultivators and the members of the public were allowed to remove from the reserve forests

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the dry fuel, dry leaves, green manure, brambles, etc., required for agricultural and domestic purposes, without the payment of any fee, that this concession had been introduced only about two or three years ago after the justice of the claim to these materials had been recognized after many long years of agitation, that the withdrawal of the concessions operates as a very great hardship which is apt to drive the ryots to despair and cause them to leave their lands uncultivated and create great disaffection among the ryots and that it behoves the benign Government to remove this hardship by restoring the concessions which have been cruelly withdrawn when the ryots are already suffering great distress.

The reports add that the president is authorized to submit copies thereof to the Hon'ble the Law Member, the representatives of South Kanara in the Legislative Council and to the newspapers of the district.

VI

Letter from Mr. J. A. SALDANHA, to the Hon'ble the Law Member, dated 10th June 1933.

The question of withdrawal of the concessions in reserved forests allowed to cultivators, especially those of Hosabettu and Todar in South Kanara, has been before you for some time. I had submitted a note on representation of the cultivators of the last-mentioned two villages in April 1933 to the Secretary to Government, Development Department (Forests), and have sent one recently—a copy of which in print—I beg to submit in connexion with a memorandum submitted by the President of the South Kanara Catholic Association in drawing which I had some hand. In sending my printed note, I may lay stress on these points—

- (1) The ryots of South Kanara enjoy the concessions especially the privilege of taking green manure leaves free of payment of fees as an exemption to the general rule in the Presidency on account of the exceptional conditions of this district, which are well described in the South Kanara Manual and in I.L.R. Mad., 257, at pages 260, 264, 279, 280 and 295.
- (2) The privilege of free grant of green leaves cannot be intermixed with forest village panchayat system, as it was attempted to be as pointed out by Mr. Tireman in his speech on 15th April 1924 (Legislative Council Proceedings, XVII, page 730).
- (3) That system was reported to be satisfactory till 1930-31 in 1932.
- (4) There could not have occurred such extensive and serious abuses as to necessitate withdrawal of the concessions as well as the cancellation of the forest village panchayat system.

Our district includes Catholic cultivators, especially at Hosabettu and Todar—much concerned in the demand. Hence my appeal.

[2nd August 1933]

VII

Proceedings of the Chief Conservator of Forests, No. 560 Ms., dated 17th December 1932.

[Forest concessions—South Kanara—Withdrawal—Orders passed.]

After repeated requests the Government have eventually agreed to the gradual withdrawal of the special concessions in South Kanara beginning from next year and have ordered that the following reserves should be closed to the concessions to start with:—

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| (i) Six of the much abused reserves of the Coondapoor range of North Mangalore which lie farthest from the sea. | |
| (ii) The following six sandalwood reserves in the North Mangalore division:— | |
| (i) Hosabettu. | (iv) Vorwady. |
| (ii) Todar. | (v) Mavinguly. |
| (iii) Nire. | (vi) Kassankatti. |

(iii) The Veeracamba reserve forest in South Mangalore.

As it is desirable that the people in the locality should be given reasonable warning of the intended closure of the reserves, the District Forest Officers concerned should notify immediately to the people affected the proposed withdrawal of the concessions by beat of tom-tom in the villages and by publication in the district gazette. The concessions should be withdrawn from 1st April 1933, after issuing the preliminary warning and notification.

2. The District Forest Officers are requested to submit reports on any representations that may be made against the withdrawal through the Collector and Conservator not later than 1st March 1933.

VIII

Extract of the proceedings of the meeting of the landholders of the Puttur taluk assembled in the Board Higher Elementary School, Puttur, dated the 29th April 1933.

* * * *

6. This meeting is grieved to hear that it is under contemplation to withdraw the few privileges granted to the public in respect of reserved forests and prays that Government may be pleased not to withdraw these privileges.

[Resolution No. 6—Forest privileges—Withdrawal threatened—Relief prayed.]

This resolution only prays that certain forest privileges graciously given by Government should not be withdrawn as is rumoured to be under contemplation. It is possible, nay likely, that a very plausible case may be made out by the Forest department in support of such

withdrawal. With a trained staff, this is easily done. It is only a question of heart and attitude with them but the peoples' side of the matter has to be heard before action has to be taken. If only such an opportunity is given the reason for withdrawal of concessions can be met. Forest grievances are fouling the atmosphere of rural parts and clouding the view of the people as to Government's intentions. The withdrawal of even the few privileges given will fill the heart of the people with bitterness and make their daily life and living most miserable and irksome. The submission is to save the people from all this suffering and misery.

[Vide answer to question No. 75 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd August 1933, page 165 supra.]

Districts.	(1)	(2) Rs.	(3) Per centage of net balance excluding the collections suspended or postponed to the demand up to the end of June 1938.
am	..	26,761	1·1
gapatam	..	19,380	0·7
vari, East	..	76,432	1·3
vari, West	..	8,117	0·2
a	..	35,886	0·8
ur	..	23,681	0·4
ore	..	23,238	0·7
apah	..	7,035	0·4
atapur	..	3,331	0·2
ry	..	21,156	0·9
ool	..	240	0·01
as	..	502	0·1
gleput	..	21,966	0·8
oor	..	45,822	3·1
h Arcot	..	45,500	1·2

Districts.	(1)	(2) Rs.	(3) Percentage of net balance excluding the collections suspended or postponed to the demand up to the end of June 1938.
South Arcot	..	1,93,091	3·3
Tanjore	..	67,396	0·8
Trichinopoly	..	9,615	0·3
Madura	..	21,393	0·6
Ramnad	..	2,62,228	13·5
Tinnevely	..	8,417	0·3
Coimbatore	..	6,120	0·2
The Nilgiris	..	1,024	0·5
Salem	..	15,405	0·5
South Kanara	..	95,301	3·4
Malabar	..	23,178	0·5
* Total	..	10,67,205	1·2

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 82 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd August 1933, page 169 supra.]

Statement showing the amount of tax collected under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act in each district during 1932-33 and the amount of compensation paid to each district board during that year.

Serial number and name of district.	Amount of tax collected during 1932-33.	Name of district board.	Amount of compensa- tion paid in 1932-33.
	RS.		RS.
1 Ganjam	58,316	Ganjam	51,970
2 Vizagapatam	1,48,554	Vizagapatam	87,500
3 East Godavari	1,04,967	East Godavari	82,197
4 West Godavari	48,425	West Godavari	37,651
5 Kistna	88,337	Kistna	51,439
6 Guntur	95,470	Guntur	46,136
7 Nellore	73,297	Nellore	25,455
8 Cuddapah	40,945	Cuddapah	33,939
9 Anantapur	44,305	Anantapur	28,106
10 Bellary	87,816	Bellary	25,455
11 Kurnool	57,482	Kurnool	49,318
12 Chingleput	58,390	Chingleput	78,485
13 Chittoor	52,320	Chittoor	31,818
14 North Arcot	1,25,345	North Arcot	73,712
15 South Arcot	71,649	South Arcot	91,212
16 Tanjore	1,76,662	Tanjore	1,10,833
17 Trichinopoly	1,52,187	Trichinopoly	1,07,651
18 Madura	2,46,417	Madura	2,02,576
19 Ramnad	2,00,970	Ramnad	1,50,606
20 Tinnevely	1,41,262	Tinnevely	1,24,091
21 Coimbatore	3,37,168	Coimbatore	1,70,738
22 Nilgiris	1,79,684	Nilgiris	69,470
23 Salem	1,95,485	Salem	1,44,773
24 South Kanara	1,77,740	South Kanara	35,000
25 Malabar	2,67,012	Malabar	1,21,040
26 Madras	7,77,449		..
27 At Madras City by book adjust- ment.	24,067		..
28 On account of taxes paid by Government on behalf of non- gazetted Police officers including taxation staff.	6,298		..

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 103 asked by Mr. M. Devadasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd August 1933, page 184 supra.]

Letter from Mr. R. Ananda Rao, Salem, on behalf of the Salem Shevva-pet Coffee-Hotels' Proprietors' Association, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, dated 26th March 1933.

In the meeting held on 17th March 1933 by the Salem Shevva-pet Coffee-Hotels' Proprietors' Association, it has been resolved that I should communicate the following memorial for kind consideration and favourable orders of His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

I request the same may be placed before His Excellency and acknowledged and favourable orders passed directing the Salem Municipal Council to withdraw their resolution, dated 17th February 1933.

For which I shall feel highly grateful.

Memorial of V. Subrahmanya Ayyar and forty-five others of Salem, dated 20th March 1933, to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

MAY IT PLEASE HIS EXCELLENCY:

We, the undersigned proprietors and licence-holders of the Coffee-hotels and clubs doing business in the limits of the Salem Municipality beg to submit this Memorial against the unwarranted, uncalled for, resolution passed by the Salem Municipal Council in its meeting held on 17th February 1933, regarding the allowing of the Adi-Dravidas into the hotels and clubs managed by us, and request that the Government would be pleased to order the cancellation of the said resolution and direct the Salem Municipality not to go beyond the limits of power vested in them on the following

Grounds.

That the Salem Municipal Council, in its meeting held on 17th February 1933, passed the following resolution, reading as follows:—

“ This Council resolves that all the coffee-clubs, meals-hotels, and sweetmeat shops should be made accessible to the so-called untouchable classes; (2) The above resolution to be made a bye-law. This should be imposed as a condition in every licence that is to be issued to these traders in future. The mover of the resolution proposed an amendment that the eating houses may be deleted.”

1. The above resolution, if given effect to, would naturally affect the rights of the individual proprietors of the above hotels, because of the fact that they are more or less compelled to allow access to the Adi-Dravidas who are by customs and traditions from time immemorial regarded and treated as *untouchables*.

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2. As per the great declaration made by *Her Majesty the Queen Victoria* (Late) the Government is considered to be the custodian as well as the guardian of the rights and privileges enjoyed by the Hindus and every Indian citizen. It is very clear from the "*Victoria Chart*" the Government would keep '*non-interference in the religious sanctise of the Hindu Nation in India*' which the Salem Municipal Council has openly violated, in spite of the Government's sincerity in keeping to the above chart.

3. The coffee clubs and hotels are kept and run by individuals and the proprietors of the hotels are the sole-authorities for selling things to those persons to whom they like and they cannot be compelled by any statutory power that is now in existence.

4. The Municipality has no doubt certain powers vested in them in their administrative capacity over these restaurant and hotels and that is so far as health-point of view is concerned.

5. Issue of licence means that the proprietors should be responsible by the existing bye-law of the Salem Municipality and also the Local District Municipalities Act to keep the premises, things, etc., used for the distribution as clean and neat and healthy. It is only in these points the Council can interfere in the affairs of the coffee hotels and restaurants and on no other ground compelling an individual proprietor or all the proprietors of coffee hotels in Salem to allow this man and that man and treat him in this way and that way and if they do not be pleased to abide by that proposal the resolution very clearly says that the licences would be cancelled. This is more or less a threat which leads to interfere in the internal management of the hotels which right the Council has not.

6. There is no provision in either the District Municipalities Act or in the Rules and Bye-laws framed under the Act empowering the Council to take such a high-handed action over the proprietors named above.

7. The Council, before passing a resolution, had not the courtesy enough to send or circulate the resolution and obtain the views of the public or the concerned or even without recording the opinion of the concerned for its final decision in the matter.

8. The resolution of the Council is against the law, detriment to the wishes and usage of the public, the hereditary observation of the Hindus from time immemorial and if allowed to be given effect to, *It is likely to rise the spirits of the law abiding peaceful citizens.*

9. The above resolution of the Municipal Council, Salem is an abuse of power vested in it under the District Municipalities Act, and is purely and purposely intended to support the political movement "*Swarajya*."

10. The *memorialists* therefore pray that the benign Government may be pleased to use the powers vested in them under the District Municipalities Act, by calling for the connected records, rescind the resolution by an order of cancellation of the resolution.

2nd August 1933]

Letter from A. H. A. Todd, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Salem, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local Self-Government Department, dated 29th March 1933, No. R.O.C. 1855-33/B-1.

The Salem Municipal Council at its meeting held on 17th February 1933 has passed a resolution (copy enclosed) framing a bye-law that all coffee clubs and sweetmeat shops should be made accessible to the so-called untouchables. I doubt if such a bye-law would in any way benefit the Adi-Dravidas. It would probably lead either to their forcible ejection if they tried to enter the coffee shops or else to the abstention of many caste people. If there is any demand for such refreshments by Adi-Dravidas, doubtless Adi-Dravida places of refreshment will spring up to meet the demand. It seems opposed to a large body of public opinion and I see no reason why people who think themselves contaminated by eating or drinking with Adi-Dravidas should have their customs forcibly interfered with merely because some councillors who run no risk themselves should choose to pass a bye-law. Only 16 councillors voted for the motion. I therefore recommend that the resolution may be cancelled.

Copy of Resolution No. 1418.

Read Resolutions of Srimathi N. Madavi Ammal:—

'This Council resolves that all coffee clubs, meals hotels, and sweetmeat shops should be made accessible to the so-called untouchable classes; (2) the above resolution to be made a bye-law. This should be imposed as a condition in every licence that is issued to these trades in future.

The mover proposes an amendment that eating houses may be deleted. The seconder M.R.Ry. A. A. Chettiyar accepts the amendment. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib D. P. Chennakrishna Chettiyar proposes another amendment to add 'excepting the hotels and coffee clubs ear-marked for certain communities'.

Five voted for and 11 against the amendment of M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib D. P. Chennakrishna Chettiyar. Sixteen voted for and nil against the amendment of the mover.

Amendment of the mover carried.



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